THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *SEPTEMBER* 1802;

With a View of PLANTATION, the Seat of JOHN MAIR, Esq.

From a Drawing taken on the spot by Mr DENHOLM *of Glasgow.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Aug. 26. to Sept. 25. 1802, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1802.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug. 26	29.69	49	64	——	Clear
27	29.881	46	62	0.051	Rain
28	29.875	60	66	0.081	Ditto
29	29.5	60	78	——	Clear
30	29.919	58	66	——	Ditto
31	29.501	45	66	——	Ditto
Sept. 1	29.95	43	58	——	Ditto
2	29.701	52	59	0.19	Rain
3	29.374	52	66	0.325	Ditto
4	29.17	52	61	0.731	Ditto
5	29.55	47	56	——	Clear
6	29.7	38	56	——	Ditto
7	29.81	37	56	——	Ditto
8	29.831	36	57	——	Ditto
9	29.289	48	56	0.1	Rain
10	28.8	51	53	0.05	Ditto
11	29.325	43	58	——	Clear
12	29.701	35	54	0.005	Hail
13	29.725	37	55	0.02	Shower
14	29.574	53	61	0.01	Ditto
15	29.875	58	65	——	Cloudy
16	29.935	60	66	——	Ditto
17	29.75	53	73	——	Clear
18	29.839	55	68	——	Ditto
19	29.89	58	60	0.05	Rain
20	29.81	52	58	——	Cloudy
21	29.721	51	68	——	Clear
22	29.874	56	62	0.051	Rain
23	29.915	48	69	——	Cloudy
24	30.089	53	62	0.002	Shower
25	30.205	41	68	——	Clear

Quantity of Rain 1.666

High Water at LEITH for OCTOBER 1802.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr.	1.	4	51	5	9
Sa.	2.	5	30	5	53
Su.	3.	6	17	6	44
M.	4.	7	15	7	52
T.	5.	8	37	9	25
W.	6.	10	16	11	5
Th.	7.	11	45	—	—
Fr.	8.	0	19	0	50
Sa.	9.	1	17	1	40
Su.	10.	1	59	2	11
M.	11.	2	34	2	51
T.	12.	3	8	3	26
W.	13.	3	44	4	3
Th.	14.	4	22	4	42
Fr.	15.	5	5	5	29
Sa.	16.	5	54	6	20
Su.	17.	6	48	7	20
M.	18.	7	54	8	30
T.	19	9	6	9	40
W.	20.	10	12	10	43
Th.	21.	11	12	11	38
Fr.	22.	—	—	0	1
Sa.	23.	0	22	0	41
Su.	24.	1	0	1	19
M.	25.	1	37	1	54
T.	26.	2	11	2	29
W.	27.	2	47	3	5
Th.	28.	3	23	3	42
Fr.	29.	4	1	4	20
Sa.	30.	4	41	5	3
Su.	31.	5	26	5	47

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Qrtr.	4	4	23	Even.
Full Moon,	11	7	45	Morn.
Last Qrtr.	18	11	43	Morn.
New Moon	26	4	21	Even.

Description of PLANTATION.—*With a View.*

PLANTATION, the Seat of JOHN MAIR, Esq; is situated somewhat more than a mile to the West of the City of *Glasgow*, upon the South side of the River Clyde, in the Parish of Govan, and County of Lanark.

The greatest part of the improvements which so justly attract notice have been made by the present proprietor. He is in possession of a collection of pictures mostly of the modern masters: amongst these are some of the best productions from the pencil of the late David Allan, whose exact delineation of the manners and *Costume* of the Scotch Peasantry has never yet been surpassed; in particular the picture of the Highland Family, John Anderson my Joe, and two Drawings of Burns's Cottar's Saturday Night, are remarkable for their spirit and effect, as well as their strict resemblance to nature.

These two drawings of the Cottar's Saturday Night are at present in the hands of an engraver for the purpose of publication, and it is understood the work is already considerably advanced. Mr Mair, much to his honour, means to apply the whole profits, after clearing expences, to the use of the families of the Poet and Painter. *J. D.*

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR *SEPTEMBER* 1802.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Extract of a Letter to the EARL *of* BUCHAN, *containing Anecdotes of Dr* ARMSTRONG.

AS to the inquiry your Lordſhip wiſhes to make into the life of my worthy friend the late Dr Armſtrong, I beg to refer to a publication which no doubt is to be found at Edinburgh, entitled "Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of Mr William Bowyer, Printer"; publiſhed by his partner and ſucceſſor Mr John Nichols. It is an entertaining and uſeful work, and contains among other matters a pretty correct account of the good Doctor's life. He miſquotes the lines which I had engraved with his print, and is under a miſtake where he ſays he left 3000l. behind him, as I had occaſion to ſee the account, which was ſomething under 2000l.; but in the material parts of his life I believe it to be very correct. The Doctor's death was accidental, by a fall going into a chaiſe, returning from a journey he had been induced to make into Lincolnſhire: and it was almoſt fortunate he did not recover, as it appeared his thigh bone was broke in the ſocket, which muſt have made him lame, and I think would have made him unhappy, for he took great delight in walking, and was exceedingly awkward and helpleſs in the common matters of life, and had never been in the habit of eating or drinking at home, ſo that in that way he had every accommodation to learn, and he would have been by no means an apt or patient ſcholar. I have always regretted what I have often heard him mention, the loſs of a portmanteau when he was abroad with the army in Germany, as I apprehend the world may have been thereby deprived of ſome works of genius. He was exceedingly happy there, eſpecially while a priſoner with the French army; and his fine nerves required to be ſo, to produce the wiſhed-for exertion of his talents. He was very ill calculated for the practice of phyſic as it is carried on in London, and his temper was ſoured by want of ſucceſs in that line. He ſeemed however to have got the better of this, and to grow more pleaſant, and to mix more eaſily with ſtrangers and the world in the laſt four or five years of his life. He was fond of ſociety, and it was a pity he died ſo ſoon, as his health and conſtitution were likely to have laſted ten years more, had he not met with the accident that occaſioned his death.

I am, my Lord, &c.

A MORNING WALK *in the* METROPOLIS.

From Dr Lettſom's Hints deſigned to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science.

ABOUT the beginning of December, on going out of my houſe, I was accoſted by a tall thin man, whoſe countenance exhibited ſuch a picture

picture of diſtreſs and poverty, as fixed my attention, and induced me to enquire into his ſituation. He informed me he was a day-labourer, juſt recovered from ſickneſs, and that feeble as he then was, in order to procure ſuſtenance for a ſick family at home, he was compelled to ſeek for work, and to exert himſelf much beyond his ſtrength; and he added, that he lived in a court called Little Greenwich, in Alderſgate Street. This poor object ſeemed to feel diſtreſs too deeply to be an impoſtor, and I could not avoid beſtowing ſome means of obviating his preſent want, for which he retired bowing, with tears in his eyes; but when he got out of ſight his image was preſent with me; I was then ſorry that my generoſity had not been equal to my ſenſibility, and this induced me to attempt finding out his family. He had mentioned that his name was Foy; and by the information he gave me, I diſcovered his miſerable habitation: with difficulty I found my way up a dark paſſage and ſtair-caſe to a little chamber, furniſhed with one bedſtead; an old box was the only article that anſwered the purpoſe of a chair, the furniture of the bed conſiſted in a piece of old ticken, and a worn-out blanket, which conſtituted the only couch, except the floor, whereon this afflicted family could recline their heads to reſt: and what a ſcene did they preſent! Near the centre of the bed lay the mother with half a ſhift, and covered as high as the middle with the blanket. She was incapable of telling her complaints. The ſpittle, for want of ſome fluid to moiſten her mouth, had dried upon her lips, which, as well as her gums, were covered with a black cruſt—the concomitant ſymptoms of a putrid fever, the diſorder under which ſhe laboured, in its moſt maligant ſtate. At another end of the blanket was extended a girl about five years old: it had rolled from under this covering, and was totally naked, except its back, on which a bliſter-plaiſter was tied by a piece of pack thread croſſed over its breaſt; and, though labouring under this dreadful fever, the poor creature was aſleep. On one ſide of its mother lay a naked boy about two years old; this little innocent was likewiſe ſleeping. On the other ſide of the mother, on the floor, or rather on an old box, lay a girl about twelve years old; ſhe was in part covered with her gown and petticoat, but ſhe had no ſhift. The fever had not bereaved her of her ſenſes; ſhe was perpetually moaning out, "I ſhall die "of thirſt; pray give me ſome water "to drink." Near her ſtood another girl, about four years old, barefooted; her whole covering was a looſe piece of petticoat thrown over her ſhoulders; and to this infant it was that her ſiſter was crying for water.

I now experienced how greatly the ſight of real miſery exceeds the deſcription of it.

What a contraſt did this ſcene exhibit to the plenty and elegance which reigned within the extent of a few yards only: for this miſerable receptacle was oppoſite to the ſtately edifice of an honourable alderman, and ſtill nearer were many ſpacious houſes and ſhops. I have obſerved that the daughter, who was ſtretched on the floor, was ſtill able to ſpeak. She told me that ſomething was the matter with her mother's ſide, and aſked me to look at it. I turned up an edge of the blanket, and found that a very large mortification had taken place, extending from the middle of the body to the middle of the thigh, and of a hand's breadth; the length was upwards of half a yard, and to ſtop its progreſs nothing had been applied. It was a painful ſight to behold; and many not leſs painful exiſt in this metroplis. I procured medical aſſiſtance immediately, and for a trifling gratuity got a neighbour to nurſe

nurſe the family. The churchwarden, to whom I made application, heard their hiſtory with concern, and added his humane aid, to reſcue from death a poor and almoſt expiring family. I have, however, the pleaſure to conclude this relation of their unſpeakable diſtreſs, by communicating their total deliverance from it; which I think, may be juſtly attributed to the timely aſſiſtance adminiſtered. *London, Jan.* 1, 1780.

An Estimate *of the Value of* Church-Livings *in* England.

From the Rev. David Simpson's Plea for Religion.

IT is well known, that there are about 18,000 clergymen in England and Wales, of the eſtabliſhed religion, and near 10,000 pariſhes. The rectories are 5,098; the vicarages 3,687; the livings of other deſcriptions 2,970; in all 11,755.

Twenty or thirty of thoſe livings may be a thouſand a year and upwards; four or five hundred of them 500 pounds a year and upwards; two thouſand of them 200 pounds a year and upwards; five thouſand of them under 100 pounds a year. The average value of livings is about 140 pounds a year, reckoning them at 10,000.

As theſe things are not very generally underſtood, we will be a little more particular.

In the year 1714, when Queen Anne's bounty began to be diſtributed, there were,

1071 livings not more than L.10 a year.
1467 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -20
1126- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -30
1149- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -40
824- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -50

In all 5,697 livings not more than 50 pounds a year a piece.

This bounty is about 13,000 pounds a year, clear of deductions, and is therefore equal to 65 augmentations, annually, at 200 pounds a piece.

The whole income of the church, and two univerſities, is about 1,500,000 pounds a year. There are 26 biſhops, whoſe annual income is 72,000, or, according to another account, 92,000 pounds. Each biſhop, therefore, has on an average 2,770 or 3,538 pounds a year, ſuppoſing he had no other preferment.—There are 28 deaneries and chapters, whoſe income is about 5000 pounds a year each, making together about 140,000 pounds.—The income of the two univerſities is together about 180,000 pounds a year. The 10,000 clergy have together about 1,108,000 pounds a year among them, which is little more than 100 pounds a piece. The whole body of the clergy, and their families, make near 100,000 ſouls, that is, an eightieth part of the nation. And reckoning the population of England and Wales at eight millions of people, every clergymen would have a congregation of 444 perſons to attend to, in the ſame way of calculation.

There are, moreover, 28 cathedrals, 26 deans, 60 archdeacons, and 544 prebends, canons, &c.—Beſides theſe, there are in all about 300 in orders belonging to the different cathedrals, and about 800 lay officers, ſuch as ſinging men, organiſts, &c. who are all paid from the cathedral emoluments; ſo that there are about 1700 perſons attached to the ſeveral cathedrals, who divide among them 140,000 pounds a year, making upon an average near 83 pounds a year a piece.

The whole income of the Kirk of Scotland was, in 1755, about 68,500 pounds a year. This was divided among 944 miniſters, and on an average made 72 pounds a piece per annum.

Upon a general view of theſe matters,

ters, when it is conſidered that all the biſhoprics, prebendaries, deaneries, headſhips of colleges, and beſt church livings, are occupied by a ſmaller number, in all probability, than an eighteenth part of theſe clergy, what a deplorable ſituation muſt a large ſhare of the remaining ſeventeen thouſand miniſters be in, eſpecially under the preſent advanced price of moſt of the common neceſſaries of life? And then it is curious enough that theſe church dignitaries, who are in poſſeſſion of ſeveral thouſands a year per man, have made laws directly contrary to the practice of St Paul, that the inferior clergy, who are deſtitute of all the elegancies, and many of the comforts of life, ſhall not be permitted to follow any other calling, whereby to improve their condition, and get bread for their families! Would there be any thing inconſiſtent with the character of a miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt, if the poor rectors, vicars, and curates of the country, ſhould make a common cauſe, and aſſociate together in one body againſt their unfeeling oppreſſors? Could there be any impropriety in their conduct, if they ſhould peaceably and reſpectfully addreſs the king, who is temporal head of the church, or the legiſlature of the land, to take their circumſtances into ſerious conſideration? One man, not a doit better than his brethren, ſhall enjoy 20,000 pounds a year, another 15,000, another 10,000, another 5,000, another 3,000, another, 2,000, and another 1,000. One ſhall heap living upon living, preferment upon preferment to a vaſt amount—merely becauſe he has got acceſs—too often by mean compliances—to ſome great man, while his more worthy brother is almoſt in want of bread for his children. The late Dr Law, Biſhop of Carliſle, if my memory does not fail me, was poſſeſſed at the time of his deceaſe of ten or more different preferments. He was Biſhop—Head of a college—Prebend—Rector—Librarian, &c. &c. &c. and all this beſtowed upon him—not becauſe he was more holy, uſeful, and laborious than ordinary; though a man of merit and talents; but becauſe he wriggled himſelf into favour with certain great perſons, who had influence with men in power. Inſtances of this kind are not uncommon; they are, however, unjuſt, impolitical, unchriſtian. No wiſe legiſlature ought to permit ſuch abuſes, *religion* out of the queſtion.

On a Prevalent Species *of* Cruelty.

Nihil quod crudele, utile. Eſt enim hominum naturæ, quam ſequi debemus, maximè inimica crudelitas. Cicero.

CERES is ſaid to have firſt taught the Athenians to lead a ſocial life, and it is commonly believed that ſhe gave them laws by her favourite Triptolemus. The whole body of her laws were compriſed in one line: "Honour your parents; worſhip the gods; hurt not animals." Draco, the celebrated legiſlator of the Athenians, retained theſe precepts, and made them the foundation of his inſtitutions. It may be eaſily conceived that they would have a great tendency to ſoften the ferocious nature of a barbarous people, and to attune their minds to thoſe pleaſures which reſult from performing the duties of ſocial life. In the laws of modern nations, morality is provided for only negatively: certain crimes are forbidden, but no duties are enjoined; the moderns wiſely conſidering, that by this means the oppoſite of every vice would be declared a virtue.

Of theſe precepts of the Athenians,

ans, that which enters into no part of our laws, but which nevertheleſs is highly deſerving of attention, is the laſt: "*Hurt not animals.*"

All ſenſible and virtuous parents will naturally point out to their children the wickedneſs of tormenting animals, or of killing them wantonly; yet whatever pains ſuch parents may take, it is impoſſible not to conſider cruelty to animals as one of thoſe vices which pervade the nation in no common degree. We cannot walk the ſtreets of the metropolis without meeting with frequent and ſhocking inſtances of it, and what may ſeem to aggravate the crime is that the moſt uſeful animals are ſelected as the objects of the greateſt cruelty.

With reſpect to children, it is rather a ſingular, but a very notorious fact, that they are, in general, diſpoſed toward cruelty to animals; and this diſpoſition will acquire an uncommon degree of obſtinacy and ſtrength, if not checked by the prudent watchfulneſs of the parent. Without entering into the queſtion about *innate* ideas, or the original corruption of human nature, we happily find it not difficult to perſuade a ſenſible child that it is cruel and unlawful to hurt dumb animals. They ſeem to err from ignorance only, (for children are not devoid of ſympathy or affection) and never conceive that an animal ſo ſmall as a fly or moth can feel pain, becauſe they do not hear its moans, nor witneſs its agonies. But once repreſent to them, that the ſmalleſt animals are endued with feeling as acutely as the largeſt, and they will be ſtruck with the cruelty of what they have done. Teach them to repeat, from Shakſpeare, that,

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſufferance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies,

and they will be aſhamed of having injured any thing ſo helpleſs and innocent. Continue to repeat the advice as the child grows more capable of comprehending the great duty of univerſal benevolence and humanity, and the impreſſion will be too deep to be eradicated afterwards. There are few children, I apprehend, who might not be cured by this eaſy proceſs.

Yet ſtill it muſt be confeſſed, that there is in young people a certain hardneſs of heart (I do not mean in the worſt ſenſe) which inclines them to take pleaſure in witneſſing ſcenes of cruelty. A man of the greateſt humanity has often aſſured me, that when he was a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age, he took great delight in going into ſlaughtering-houſes to ſee the various animals killed, but that, in a very few years, without knowing why, or perceiving any change in his diſpoſition otherwiſe, he began to reflect with the utmoſt abhorrence on that part of his conduct, and no bribe could ever after induce him to witneſs any thing of the kind. The ſame experience, I have been aſſured of, from other perſons.

It may be objected here, that I have termed the killing of animals for man's food an act of cruelty. It is not meant, however, to *impute* that act of cruelty to him who kills the animal, becauſe it is an act of neceſſity; nature having granted us thoſe animals for our ſubſiſtence, and the butcher is no more to be blamed than the judge who paſſes, or the hangman who executes, the ſentence of the law. Yet, with regard to the animal itſelf, we muſt account it an act of cruelty, becauſe it occaſions pain and temporary diſtreſs; temporary, becauſe they are interrupted in no career of intellectual pleaſure.

Yet however neceſſary it may be to kill theſe animals for the ſuſtenance of man, this very operation too often affords an argument in favour of my aſſertion, 'that cruelty to animals pervades this nation in no common degree.'

gree.' Sufficient means are not uſed to render the death of the animal as quick as it might be; and the various cruelties inflicted upon oxen, ſheep, &c. in conducting them to market, are not only a reproach to the immediate perpetrators, but to thoſe who are authorized to make examples of them for the public good. But the conduct of butchers, or their young and thoughtleſs ſervants, is humanity itſelf when compared with that of other purveyors of luxury. I need only mention the manner of preparing eels, lobſters, and ſome other ſpecies of fiſh.

The firſt is an inſtance of barbarity, which, if it did obtain one moment's conſideration, could not bear that ſhort reflection. I know not whether I ſhall incur the imputation of ſeverity and faſtidious delicacy, but I cannot ſuppreſs the opinion that it would be truly honourable in men of ſenſe and feeling to renounce ſuch luxuries for ever, if they could be procured by no other means than the moſt dreadful and lingering torments of a poor, helpleſs animal. I may excuſe the man who will receive this opinion with ſilent contempt, but I do not envy *his* heart who will receive it with a ſmile.

To proſecute the various ſtages of cruelty is not a very gracious taſk, and I might incur very general cenſure, were I to inſtance *hunting* as a cruelty of great enormity. Yet how to reconcile it with any principles of humanity, I am utterly at a loſs. Here is no plea of neceſſity, as might have exiſted in former days. We have no wild beaſts infeſting our foreſts, deſtroying the provender of the induſtrious peaſant, or preying upon the heedleſs paſſenger. The *amuſement* conſiſts in purſuing, for many hours, an animal kept for the purpoſe, enjoying its various agonies and fears, and permitting, at length, the dogs to devour it, or, which is not more merciful, reſerving it for future ſport. Such are the 'joys of the chace, ſo often and ſo poetically celebrated! If they are conſiſtent with humanity, if a really humane mind can, without the leaſt uneaſy reflection, accommodate itſelf to them, and partake of them with pleaſure, I can only ſay that there are ſome phænomena in the human mind which it is not eaſy to explain, and for myſelf, ſome contradictions which I ſhall never be able to reconcile.

'There is great difference,' ſays Dr. Hawkeſworth, 'between killing for food, and for ſport. To take pleaſure in that by which pain is inflicted, if it is not vicious, is dangerous; and every practice which, if not criminal in itſelf, yet wears out the ſympathizing ſenſibility of a tender mind, muſt render human nature proportionably leſs fit for ſociety.'—Here, indeed, is the great miſchief attached to the practice of what ſome may think harmleſs. Cruelty, however, is *one* principle. We cannot ſubdivide it into parts, and make a diſtinction between cruelty to man and cruelty to beaſts. It is the ſame principle in all caſes, differing only in its object, which is merely accidental. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that a man who delights to torment, and by lingering deaths to kill, dumb animals, would have much ſcruple to ſhed human blood, were his paſſions exaſperated, and the fear of the law removed. Hogarth has admirably illuſtrated the progreſs of cruelty in four prints ſo called. The young man who began with tormenting kittens, and other ſmall animals, ended in the murder of an unhappy woman with child by him. The leſſon, I allow, is intended for the lower claſſes of ſociety: but let not thoſe of better rank imagine that they can claim an exemption from the frailty of human nature. Let them not ſuppoſe that wanton cruelty, unchecked by reflection, may not, in time, lead them to enormities at which they now would ſhudder.

Memoirs

Memoirs of Mrs CHAPONE.—*By Mrs* BARBAULD.

From the Poetical Register for 1801.

So may ſome gentle Muſe,
With lucky words favour my deſtined urn,
And as he paſſes turn,
And bid fair Peace be to my ſable ſhroud.

MRS CHAPONE, who died at Hadley, in Middleſex, December the 25th 1801, in her 75th year, has long been known to the public, as an elegant and highly moral writer. The firſt productions of her's, which were given to the world, were, the intereſting ſtory of Fidelia, in the Adventurer; and a Poem, prefixed to her friend Mrs Carter's Tranſlation of Epictetus; but her name only became known on the publication of a deſervedly popular work, "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addreſſed to a young Lady." This was printed in 1773, and will long, it is to be hoped, maintain its place in the library of young women. It is diſtinguiſhed by ſound ſenſe, a liberal, as well as a warm, ſpirit of piety, and a philoſophy applied to its beſt uſe, the culture of the heart and affections. It has no ſhining excentricities of thought, no peculiarities of ſyſtem; it follows experience as its guide, and is content to produce effects of acknowledged utility, by known means. On theſe accounts, it is perhaps the moſt unexceptionable treatiſe that can be put into the hands of female youth. Theſe letters are particularly excellent, in what relates to regulating the temper and feelings. Their ſtyle is pure and unaffected, and the manner grave and impreſſive. Thoſe who chooſe to compare them in this reſpect with another widely-circulated publication, addreſſed, about the ſame time, to young women, (Dr Fordyce's Sermons) will probably be of opinion, that the dignified ſimplicity of the female writer is much more conſonant to true taſte, than the affected prettineſſes and conſtant glitter of the preacher. Mrs Chapone ſoon after publiſhed a volume of Miſcellanies, containing one or two moral eſſays, and ſome elegant poems. The poems, which have the merit of many beautiful thoughts, and ſome original images, ſeem not to have been ſufficiently appreciated by the public; for they were not greatly noticed, owing perhaps to the mode of their publication. It was not then ſo common as it has been ſince, to mix new matter with old.

Mrs Chapone's maiden name was Mulſo: her family was a reſpectable one, in Northamptonſhire.

Her married life was ſhort, and not very happy. She probably alludes to her own nuptial choice, when ſhe ſpeaks in one of her poems of

"Prudence ſlow that ever comes too late."

When left a widow, her very limited circumſtances prevented her not from enjoying a large acquaintance among the firſt circles of ſociety, who admired her for her talents, and reſpected her for her virtues.

She underſtood and reliſhed converſation. Her diſcourſe was ſeaſoned occaſionally with a vein of humour; and having the advantage (for it is an advantage) of aſſociating in early life with the beſt company, the eaſe and poliſh of the gentlewoman accompanied the talents of the writer. Her perſon was plain; but in her youth ſhe had a fine voice, and always had a ſtrong taſte for muſic. Mrs Chapone was one of thoſe women who have ſhewn that it is poſſible to attain a correct and elegant ſtyle, without an acquaintance with the claſſics. The French and Italian ſhe underſtood; and from the latter ſhe made ſome tranſlations. Mrs Chapone, Mrs Montague, and another lady, who ſtands

ſtands confeſſedly at the ſummit of female literature, and upon a par with the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſcholars of the other ſex, were friends and intimates; the two former have left the ſtage; but their venerable ſenior ſtill ſurvives, to receive the homage of another century. Mrs Chapone had been declining in health for many years. The loſs of a beloved niece, the lady to whom the letters were addreſsed, and of a more beloved brother, to whom ſhe was united in affection and ſimilarity of taſte, haſtened the infirmities of age; and for ſome time before her death, ſhe was laid aſide from ſociety. It is not unuſual for thoſe who in ſome period of their lives have filled a certain ſpace in the eye of the public, if they have been ſome time withdrawn from it, to glide ſilently out of life unnoticed, except by the attendants at their bedſide; ſo was it with Mrs Chapone. But if there are thoſe of her ſex, now happy wives and mothers, who have in any meaſure been formed to thoſe characters by the early impreſſions they may have received from her writings, they will drop a grateful tear to the memory of their benefactreſs, and rank her among thoſe who, in the French phraſe, have deſerved well of their country.

Literary Anecdotes.

Sumorokof.

THE progreſs of literature among the Ruſſians has been hitherto very ſlow and gradual. In power, in ſplendour, in warlike achievements, they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe; but it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the foſtering encouragement of the late empreſs, to make them emerge from the thick gloom of barbariſm in which they had been involved for ſo many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is abſolutely confined to the obſcure chronicles of Neſtor and Nikon; and it was not till the beginning of the laſt century, that Theophanes Procopovitch, Archbiſhop of Novogorod, firſt began to diſſeminate a taſte for the ſciences, and to encourage them by his example and protection. In the ſubſequent reigns, the advancement of letters could ſcarcely be perceived; and if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, and the hiſtorical reſearches of Muller, and ſome other works upon natural hiſtory, no literary production worthy of being noticed has diſtinguiſhed Ruſſia during the reign of Catherine the II. Natural hiſtory and mathematics are the only ſciences which the Ruſſians have contributed in ſome meaſure to advance, and even thoſe, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany. Yet no country is ſo fortunately ſituated for rendering the ſciences the moſt eſſential ſervices. Natural and ancient hiſtory might expect from her the moſt aſtoniſhing diſcoveries. The ruins of twenty cities atteſt that Tartary and Mongolia were once inhabited by poliſhed nations, and the monuments which are ſtill diſcovering, would have realiſed the ſublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailli. Whole libraries have been diſcovered under the ruins of Ablai-kitt, and among the ruinous heaps which border the Irtiſh. Thouſands of manuſcripts in unknown languages, and many others in the language of the Chineſe, the Kalmucs, and the Mantſchoux, are periſhing in the mouldy deſerted cabinets of the Academy. Had they remained under the ruins till a government, or a people, leſs barbarous brought them to light, they would have been better preſerved.

In the lighter purſuits of hiſtory and the belles lettres, they have had ſome few ingenious men. Lomonoſof

ſof ranks high as a poet. But of all the native Ruſſians, who are known beyond the limits of their own country, the moſt extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakeſpeare of Ruſſia, and the founder of the drama in that country.

He was born at Moſcow, but received his education at St. Peterſburgh, where he obtained the patronage of the Count Schuvalof, the favourite of the Empreſs Elizabeth, and the friend of Voltaire. An early admiration for the French drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, of whom he always ſpoke with enthuſiaſm, led him to devote his whole time to that department of literature. Nothing could poſſibly equal the abſurdities which before his time diſgraced the Ruſſian ſtage. Their principal plays, if they deſerved the name, were borrowed from the ſacred writings, ſuch as the Fiſherman, Eſther and Ahaſuerus, the Birth of Chriſt and his Reſurrection. Theſe religious farces were generally acted in monaſteries. Such was the ſtate of the Ruſſian theatre when Sumorokof appeared. His firſt Tragedy of Koref was performed at a ſmall theatre erected for the purpoſe in the palace. The great ſucceſs of this tragedy, to which the talents of the celebrated actor Walkof, the Garrick of Ruſſia, greatly contributed, attracted the notice of the then reigning empreſs, who commanded the play to be acted before her, and encouraged the author to proceed in his career. In the following years he ſucceſſively produced the tragedies of Hamlet, Ariſtona, the Falſe Demetrius, Zemire, and others; and the comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impoſtor, &c. beſides ſeveral operas.

Sumorokof had no reaſon to complain, either of his country or the age in which he lived. Elizabeth raiſed him to the rank of brigadier in the army, and appointed him director of the theatre, with a penſion of 1800 roubles. Catherine the IId made him a counſellor of ſtate, inveſted him with the order of St Anne, and continued to confer on him honours and rewards till his death, which happened in 1777, in the fifty-firſt year of his age.

Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, Sumorokof poſſeſſed too much of the *genus irritabile vatum* to be perfectly happy. Bleſſed with the moſt ſplendid talents, and endowed with qualifications ſo ſuperior to the generality of his countrymen, he had all thoſe excentricities of mind which uſually accompany genius. His character as an author was that of exceſſive ſenſibility, bordering on peeviſhneſs, which would not ſuffer him to ſubmit to criticiſm, even where it was well founded; and the exaggerated applauſe and flattery of the court, working upon a diſpoſition naturally proud and vain, induced him to form the moſt extravagant opinion of himſelf, and the particular line of literature in which he excelled. This, and ſome occaſional diſappointments, while they ſoured his temper, prevented him from enjoying the many advantages which he poſſeſſed. With all theſe defects of character, however, it will perhaps be long before Ruſſia will produce another author with a genius equal to his, much leſs one who ſhall ſurpaſs him.

Gerald Barry.

Gerald Barry, better known as Giraldus Cambrenſis, was born in 1146, and ſtudied with reputation at Paris. Returning to England in 1172, he obtained ſeveral beneſices, one of which (that of Brechin), he ſays, he got by convicting the former incumbent of keeping a concubine.

He is an entertaining writer, but very credulous, and ridiculouſly vain. He expatiates on the exquiſite delight which he gave at Oxford in publickly

publickly reading his books three days ſucceſſively; firſt to the poor, ſecondly to the Doctors and men of literature, and on the third day to the ſcholars, ſoldiers, &c.; "a moſt glorious ſpectacle," ſays he, "which revived the ancient days of the poets!" He alſo ſpeaks of his Latin Sermons, which excited to take the croſs the honeſt Welchman, who knew not a word of the language in which he preached. He dwells with tranſport on his own princely deſcent, which he avers made Henry the II. jealous of him, and ſtopped his preferment. He went with Prince John to Ireland, and refuſed (as he ſays) two Biſhopricks, that he might have time to compoſe a hiſtory of the country.

Giraldus was not deſtitute of poetical talents, as the following modeſt and ſingular compliment to his patron, Henry the II. will teſtify,

Glorior hoc uno, quod nunquam vidimus unum
Nec potuiſſe magis, nec nociſſe minus.

To him alſo is attributed the following line, on the death of Henry and the immediate ſucceſſion of Cœur de Lion:

Mira cano; ſol occubuit, nox nulla ſecuta eſt.

The time of his death is not aſcertained.

Leibnitz.

When a great man appears, his ſuperiority over thoſe who ſurround him is ſoon diſcovered. Thouſands of others who compare their own inſignificance with his coloſſal height, complain that Nature ſhould ſtrip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But nature is juſt—ſhe diſtributes to each individual the neceſſary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career aſſigned him. To a choſen few alone ſhe reſerves the privilege of poſſeſſing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertion. To one, ſhe lays open the means of explaining her phænomena; to another, ſhe aſſigns the taſk of framing or expounding the laws which bind his fellow creatures; to a third, it is given to depict the cuſtoms of nations, and deſcribe the revolutions of empires. But each has in general purſued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length appeared, who dared lay claim to univerſality, whoſe head combined invention with method, and who ſeemed born to ſhew, in their full extent, the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey William, Baron of Leibnitz, was born at Leipſic, and loſt his father at the early age of ſix. The education of great men will generally be found to be more ſimple than that of men of ordinary capacities, to whom a guide is abſolutely requiſite, who receive no impreſſions but ſuch as are inſtilled into them, and have no bias but the commands of a maſter. The boy of natural genius, on the contrary, requires only to be taught the firſt principles of ſcience; the inſtinct of talent alone either impels to the ſtudy which Nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he aims at every ſpecies of learning. His mother was a virtuous and enlightened woman, who had ſufficient penetration to diſcern the genius ſhe had produced. With the aſſiſtance of the learned who then flouriſhed at Leipſic, he rapidly paſſed through the claſſes of ancient literature, mathematics, and theology. The talents of Thomaſius, Boſius, and Weigol, united in forming the great mind of Leibnitz; under their guidance, it acquired that decided ſuperiority which aſtoniſhed Europe.

This is not the place to compare Leibnitz with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the aſtronomical and metaphyſical diſputes which ſo long kept theſe great men divided in opinion, without leſſening the eſteem each felt for the other. A few anecdotes have been ſelected indicative of the

the *man*, diveſted of his character as a philoſopher.

A complaint has very generally been made, that men of great literary merit ſeldom meet with rewards in proportion to their talents. It is pleaſing in ſome few inſtances to find this aſſertion unfounded. The tranſcendent genius of Leibnitz early commanded, and obtained, the notice and patronage of ſovereigns. The Elector of Hanover, afterwards George the I. of England, whoſe ſubject he was, conferred on him honours and penſions. Theſe he alſo obtained from the Emperor of Germany, and Peter the Great, of Ruſſia, who even paid him a viſit to conſult him on the means of effecting an entire change in the laws and cuſtoms of his ſtill barbarous country. His correſpondence was univerſal, and extended to the learned and ſcientific of every country. Superior to the common jealouſy of authorſhip, he entered into every literary ſcheme, he offered to others his aſſiſtance, he animated their exertions, and ſtimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department; and it was a common ſaying with him, that there was no book, however bad, but ſomething uſeful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character. He was familiar and affable with men of every deſcription. He even courted the ſociety of women, and in their preſence was more the man of the world than the man of letters. His temper was in general even and lively, occaſionally rouſed into anger, but eaſily appeaſed.

He was never married. When he attained the age of fifty, he had thoughts of ſo doing; but the lady whoſe hand he ſolicited having deſired ſome time to conſider of his propoſals, this alſo gave him an opportunity of making his own reflections; and the reſult was, that he continued a bachelor.

He was of a robuſt conſtitution, and ſeldom incommoded with illneſs, till late in life, when he was troubled with the gout. His manner of living was ſingular. He always took his meals alone, and theſe never at ſtated hours, but as it ſuited his appetite or his ſtudies. After his firſt attack of the gout, his dinner conſiſted only of milk, but at ſupper he was a great eater, though he drank little, and always mixing water with his wine. He would often ſleep in his chair, and awake next morning as refreſhed as if he had riſen from his bed. At the time when he ſtudied moſt, he would be whole months in his room without ever leaving it; a cuſtom probably neceſſary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly ſubjected him to a diſorder in his legs, which he increaſed by attempting to cure it himſelf, for he thought ſlightingly of phyſicians. The conſequence was, that for the laſt year of his life he could ſcarcely walk, and ſpent the greater part of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover on the 14th of November 1716. He employed his laſt moments in diſcuſſing the method propoſed by Furſtenbach, of tranſmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for ink and paper; he wrote; but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes became dim, and he expired at the age of ſeventy.

When a German nobleman complimented George the I. on being at once Elector of Hanover and King of England, his Majeſty replied, "Rather congratulate me on being the ſovereign of two ſuch ſubjects as Leibnitz and Newton."

Burke.

In the year 1762, one Johnſon, an Iriſhman, exhibited feats of activity in horſemanſhip, and was, I believe, the firſt public performer of that ſort

rear

near London. He was a vigorous clever fellow in his way, and ſeemed to me in ſome degree patronized by Mr Burke, then a ſtudent of the Temple, and by his friends Mr Netterville and Mr Nugent, the merchants. It ſuited my taſte, at that time of life, to be a frequenter of his amuſements; and I was ſeldom there without ſeeing this party, among whom Richard Burke ſometimes appeared. Johnſon's performances were ſhewn two or three times a-week, upon a piece of open green ſward behind the bun-houſe at Chelſea, ſome temporary ſtables being raiſed upon the ſpot, and the ſpectators ſtanding where they pleaſed.

The great favourite of the company, next to himſelf, was a beautiful black horſe; the fineſt animal I ever ſaw. Whenever Johnſon wanted him, he gave three ſnacks of his whip, and the docile creature, coming out of his ſtable, ſtood by his ſide. He then ran about the ring till another ſound of the whip brought him again to his maſter. In one unlucky round he diſobeyed, and his maſter's whip often ſmacked in vain. When at length he ſtopped, Johnſon, by a violent blow between the ears, felled him to the ground, and the creature lay for ſome minutes as if expiring. Mr Burke broke from the circle, ran directly up to Johnſon, and exclaiming, "You ſcoundrel, I have a mind to knock you down," would, in my opinion, have done ſo, if Mr Netterville had not reached him, and interpoſed. Johnſon had then leiſure to make what apology he could, and ſo the matter ended; but I ſhall never forget the impreſſion of awe and admiration made upon myſelf and others by the ſolemn paſſion with which Mr Burke uttered this otherwiſe coarſe reproof. Though the circle was immediately broken, all kept a reſpectful diſtance. Perhaps this was the firſt time he ever produced *an effect upon an audience*. When I firſt heard him in the Houſe of Commons, pouring out indignation againſt cruelty and corruption, I was reminded, after an interval of many years, of the *Champion of the poor black horſe!*

Johnſon.

During the laſt viſit which the doctor made to Lichfield, the friends with whom he was ſtaying miſſed him one morning at the breakfaſt table; on enquiring after him of the ſervants, they underſtood he had ſet off from Lichfield at a very early hour, without mentioning to any of the family whither he was going. The day paſſed without the return of the illuſtrious gueſt, and the party began to be very uneaſy on his account, when, juſt before the ſupper hour, the door opened, and the doctor ſtalked into the room. A ſolemn ſilence of a few minutes enſued, nobody daring to enquire the cauſe of his abſence, which was at length relieved by Johnſon addreſſing the lady of the houſe in the following manner: "Madam, I beg your pardon for the abruptneſs of my departure from your houſe this morning; but I was conſtrained to it by my *conſcience*. Fifty years ago, Madam, on this day, I committed a breach of filial piety, which has ever ſince lain heavy on my mind, and has not till this day been expiated. My father, you recollect, was a bookſeller, and had long been in the habit of attending —— market, and opening a ſtall for the ſale of his books during that day. Confined to his bed by indiſpoſition, he requeſted me, this time fifty years ago, to viſit the market, and attend the ſtall in his place. But, madam, my pride prevented me from doing my duty, and I gave my father a refuſal. To do away the ſin of this diſobedience, I this day went in a poſtchaiſe to ——, and going into the market at the time of high buſineſs, uncovered my head, and ſtood with it bare an hour before the ſtall which

which my father had formerly uſed, expoſed to the ſneers of the ſtanders by, and the inclemency of the weather; a penance by which, I truſt, I have propitiated heaven for this only inſtance, I believe, of contumacy toward my father."

Gilbert Wakefield.

Gilbert Wakefield was born at Nottingham, on the 22d of February, in the year 1756. His father was one of the clergymen of that town. He was diſtinguiſhed even in childhood by an uncommon fondneſs for books, and a peculiar delight in reading. He received the better part of his initiatory claſſical education at the ſchool of the Rev. Mr Woodeſon at Kingſton-upon-Thames. In 1772, he was introduced as a ſcholar at Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Cambridge. He ſtudied from his very firſt admiſſion into that ſeminary, the claſſical authors of Greece and Rome, with a fondneſs and ſucceſs which gave him diſtinction among his fellow ſtudents. To mathematics he was leſs partial. In 1776, he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He was ſoon after elected to a fellowſhip in his college. That ſame year, he publiſhed a ſmall collection of Latin poems, with a few critical notes on Homer; both affording favourable indications of the elegance of his genius, and of his proficiency in claſſical literature. He ſtudied the Hebrew language as introductory to the knowledge of theology. In 1778 he was admitted to deacon's orders. He ſoon after left his college for a curacy at Stockport in Cheſhire. He went thence, after a ſhort reſidence, to a ſimilar ſituation at Liverpool. In 1779, he married Miſs Watſon, niece to the rector of Stockport; and ſoon after relinquiſhing his curacy, accepted an invitation to undertake the duties of claſſical tutor in the diſſenting academy at Warrington. During his continuance at Warrington, he publiſhed, in 1781, "A new Tranſlation of the Firſt Epiſtle of Paul the Apoſtle to the Theſſalonians;" and after a ſhort interval, a ſimilar tranſlation of the Goſpel of St Matthew. The academy at Warrington was diſſolved: and he next reſided as the private inſtructor of a few pupils boarding in his houſe, ſucceſſively at Bramcote in Nottinghamſhire, at Richmond, and at Nottingham. While at Bramcote, he publiſhed the firſt volume of "An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Chriſtian Writers of the firſt three centuries concerning the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt." In 1786 and 1787, while afflicted with a complaint in his ſhoulder, he wrote and publiſhed Remarks on the Georgics of Virgil, and on the Poems of Gray. In 1789, he publiſhed from the univerſity preſs of Cambridge, the firſt part of a work under the title of "Silva Critica," conſiſting of remarks illuſtrative, critical, and emendatory, on ancient authors, ſacred and profane. In 1790, he came with his family from Nottingham to Hackney, upon an invitation to fill the claſſical profeſſorſhip in the diſſenting academy there inſtituted. On account chiefly of differences of opinion reſpecting the importance of claſſical learning and of public worſhip, he, in 1791, relinquiſhed all ſhare in the academical duties of the inſtructors at Hackney, and even ceaſed to have any hope of obtaining the care of private pupils who ſhould reſide in his own family. His ſubſequent life was employed in the education of his own children, and in preparing a ſucceſſion of literary works for the preſs. Among other works, he publiſhed, after this time, a New Tranſlation of the New Teſtament with notes; a ſecond and a third part of his Silva Critica; a View of the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, in anſwer to the Age of Reaſon, by Thomas Paine; a new edition, with notes, of Pope's Tranſ-

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lation of the Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer. He publiſhed, likewiſe, a Selection from the Greek Tragedians, and ſeparate editions of the works of Horace, Virgil, Bion and Moſchus, and of Lucretius. He engaged zealouſly in political diſcuſſions, which produced at laſt, in his "Reply to ſome Parts of the Biſhop of Llandaff's Addreſs," a pamphlet that drew upon him a proſecution by the Attorney-General. Upon conviction, Mr Wakefield was condemned to imprisonment for two years in Dorcheſter goal. A conſiderable ſum was, during his confinement raiſed by ſubſcription among his friends, with the intention that it might ſerve, as a ſmall capital, to place him and his family in future independence, as to the ſimpleſt neceſſaries and comforts of life. In his confinement, he tranſlated from the Greek, various diſcourſes of Dio Chryſoſtom the rhetorician and ſophiſt; projected a new Greek Lexicon; and purſued his other ſtudies, though not with the ſame convenience as if he had not been in priſon. The term of his impriſonment ended on the laſt day of May 1801. He had not been much more than three months at liberty when he died of a putrid fever, on the 10th of September 1801.

Dr Madden.

Dr Samuel Madden was born in the year 1686, in Ireland, as it is ſuppoſed, where he received his education. Of the early part of his life nothing is known. He appears, however, to have cultivated letters, and in February 1729, produced at Lincoln's-Inn Fields Theatre, a tragedy called "Themiſtocles; or, the Lover of his Country;" which was acted nine nights; and this play, he informs us in a preface, he was tempted to let appear by the offer of a noble ſtudy of books from the profits of it. Two years afterwards he projected a ſcheme for promoting learning in the College of Dublin by premiums. In 1733, he produced the firſt volume of a work entitled "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, being original Letters of State under George the Sixth; relating to the moſt important events in Great Britain and Europe as to Church and State, Arts and Sciences, Trade, Taxes, and Treaties, Peace and War, and Characters of the greateſt Perſons of thoſe Times, from the middle of the Eighteenth to the end of the Twentieth Century, and the World. Received and revealed in the Year 1728, and now publiſhed for the Inſtruction of all eminent Stateſmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Projectors, Papiſts, and Proteſtants," in ſix vols. 8vo. The circumſtances attending this publication were ſomewhat remarkable. A thouſand copies were printed with ſuch very great diſpatch, that three printers were employed on it; and the names of an uncommon number of reputable booksellers appeared in the title-page. The current report was, that the edition was ſuppreſſed on the day of publication, and the volume is now exceedingly ſcarce, almoſt the whole impreſſion being deſtroyed. Continuing his patriotic career, we find him, in 1740, in his native country, ſetting apart the annual ſum of one hundred pounds to be diſtributed, by way of premium, to the inhabitants of Ireland only: namely, 50l. to the author of the beſt invention for improving any uſeful art or manufacture; 25l. to the perſon who ſhould execute the beſt ſtatue or piece of ſculpture; and 25l. to the perſon who ſhould finiſh the beſt piece of painting, either in hiſtory or landſcape; the premiums to be decided by the Dublin Society, of which Dr Madden was the inſtitutor. The good effects of theſe well applied benefactions have not only been felt to advantage in the kingdom where they were given, but have even extended their

their influence to the ſiſter kingdom, having given riſe to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in London.

In 1745, he publiſhed a long poem, called "Boulter's Monument, a panegyrical Poem ſacred to the Memory of Dr Hugh Boulter, Archbiſhop of Armagh," 8vo. This poem, having for a number of years laid aſide poetry for very different ſtudies, he obtained the aſſiſtance of Dr Johnſon to correct, for which he paid him ten guineas. In an oration ſpoken at Dublin, by Mr Sheridan, Dec. 6. 1757, that gentleman took occaſion to mention Dr Madden's bounty, and intended to have proceeded in the following manner, but was prevented by obſerving the Doctor then preſent. Speaking of the admirable inſtitution of premiums, he intended to have gone on, "Whoſe author, had he never contributed any thing farther to the good of his country, would have deſerved immortal honour, and muſt have been held in reverence by lateſt poſterity. But the unwearied and diſintereſted endeavours, during a long courſe of years, of this truly good man, in a variety of branches, to promote induſtry, and conſequently the welfare of this kindom, and the mighty benefits which have thence reſulted to the community, have made many of the good people of Ireland ſorry, that a long-talked-of ſcheme has not hitherto been put in execution; that we might not appear inferior in point of gratitude to the citizens of London with reſpect to a fellow-citizen (Sir John Barnard,) ſurely not with more reaſon, and that like them we might be able to addreſs our patriot, *Præſenti tibi maturos largimur honores.*" Dr Madden preſented to his friend Dr Leland a poem of about two hundred lines, which was prefixed to the ſecond edition of the latter's "Life of Philip of Macedon." He left a tragedy in MS. by will to his friend Mr Sheridan. He was beneficed in Ireland, where he continued to reſide until the time of his death, December 30, 1765, leaving a name, as Dr Johnſon ſaid, which Ireland ought to honour.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Celestial Phenomena *for* October 1802.

Friday, October 1.

THE Georgium Sidus will be in conjunction with the *Sun*, at 32 minutes after 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in longitude $6^s..7^o..30'..40''$. The latitude of the Georgium Sidus is 40 minutes north; and his declination $2^o..23'$ ſouth.

Saturday, October 2.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or α *Scorpionis*, at 29 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, October 4.

The planet Mars will be in conjunction with μ *Gemini*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, ſituated in the heel of *Caſtor*, in longitude $3^s..2^o..31'..54''$. The latitude of Mars being $6'..45''$ north, and that of μ *Gemini* $50'..34''$ ſouth, the neareſt approach of their centres will be $57'..19''$; and Mars will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Thurſday, October 7.

About noon, the planet Venus will be in conjunction with δ *Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, ſituated in longitude $7^s..29^o..48'..20''$. The latitude of Venus being $2^o..57'$ ſouth, and that of δ *Scorpionis* $1^o..57'..17''$ ſouth, the neareſt diſtance of their centers will be $59'..43''$, and Venus will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

On the ſame evening, the Moon will eclipſe ι *Aquarii*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, whoſe longitude is $10^s..25^o..57'..9''$, and latitude $2^o..3'..47''$

47″ south. About 13 minutes and 40 seconds after nine o'clock in the evening, the ſtar will appear to come in contact with the eaſtern or dark limb of the Moon, at which time it is ſituated about 9¼ minutes to the north of the Moon's center. After continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 1ʰ..5′..5″ the ſtar will emerge from behind the weſtern, or illuminated limb of the Moon, at 18 minutes and 45 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, when it is placed about 2¼ minutes to the north of her center. At the middle of the occultation, the enlightened is to the obſcure limb of the Moon as 10.018 to 1.982: The Sun's longitude 6ˢ..13°..54′..15″: the Moon's horizontal parallax 60′..30″: her horizontal diameter 32′..58″; and the time of her ſouthing 8ʰ..59′.

Sunday, October 10.

The *Moon* will eclipſe δ *Piſcium*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, ſituated in the ſouthern line, or thread, which connects the fiſhes, in longitude 0ˢ..11°..23′..27″, and latitude 2°..10′ 16″ north. About 23 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening the occultation will begin, at which time the ſtar is ſituated about 15¼ minutes to the north of the Moon's center; and after continuing behind the Moon's diſc for the ſpace of 32½ minutes, it will emerge from behind the Moon's weſtern limb at 55¼ after 10 o'clock in the evening, when its diſtance from the Moon's center, northward, will be 12½ minutes. At the middle of this occultation the light is to the dark part of the Moon's diſc as 11.972 to 0.028, the Sun's longitude 6ˢ..16°..52′. 7″; the Moon's horizontal parallax 60′..48″, her horizontal ſemi-diameter 16′..34″, and ſhe will come to the meridian at 35 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Tueſday, October 12.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with σ *Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the 5.4 magnitude, ſituated a little to the weſtward of Antares, in longitude 8ˢ..5°..2′..6″. The latitude of Venus being 3°..14′..30″ ſouth, and that of the ſtar 4°..0′..23″ ſouth, the neareſt diſtance of their centers will be 45′..53″, and Venus will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Saturday, October 16.

About 12 o'clock noon the planet SATURN will be in conjunction with σ *Leonis*, a ſtar of the 4.5 magnitude, ſituated in the lion's hough, in longitude 5ˢ..15°..36′. 41″. The latitude of Saturn being 1°..46′..30″ north, and that of σ Leonis 1°..41′..50″ north, the diſtance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 4′..40″, and Saturn will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Sunday, October 17.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with β *Virginis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, ſituated in the ſouthern wing of the Virgin, in longitude 5ˢ..24°..20′..41″, and latitude 41′..35″ north. The latitude of Jupiter being 1°..4′..45″, the neareſt approach of their centers will be 23′..10″, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, MERCURY will arrive at his greateſt elongation from the Sun, and may be ſeen in the eaſt before ſun-riſe. The diſtance of the point of the horizon, where Mercury riſes, from the eaſtern point, or his amplitude, is then 38°..40′, and that of the Sun 17ʰ..6′. But as the Sun's declination is ſouth, and Mercury's north, the point where the former riſes will be to the ſouth, and the point where the latter riſes to the north of the eaſtern point of the horizon; the ſum of their amplitude, conſequently, viz. 55ʰ..46′, will repreſent the diſtance between the points of the horizon where theſe two planets reſpectively riſe.

Wedneſday, October 20.

The Planet VENUS will arrive at her greateſt elongation from the Sun, and then becomes retrograde, and appears

pears to retrace her former paths when retiring from the Sun; and the enlightened will be nearly equal to the obſcure portion of her diſc.

Thurſday, October 21.

At 33 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or *α Leonis*.

Sunday, October 24.

The Sun will enter the ſign *Scorpio*, at 55 minutes after two o'clock in the morning; and his longitude will then be ſeven ſigns.

Friday, October 29.

JUPITER is at preſent the morning ſtar, and the eclipſes of his Satellites are again viſible; about 32 minutes and 6 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the firſt Satellite will immerge into Jupiter's ſhadow.

On the ſame day, the planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude $7^s..24^h..51'$.

On the ſame day, about 8 minutes after nine o'clock in the morning, the *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*.

Saturday, October 30.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with the planet *Venus* at 17 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon.

PIRN, *Sept.* 18. 1802. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of NAPOLEONE BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL *of* FRANCE.

NAPOLEONE BONAPARTE was born on the 15th of Auguſt 1769, at Ajaccio in Corſica.

The Genoeſe about that time reſigned finally to France a dominion which had long been to themſelves even worſe than unprofitable. The inhabitants of Corſica became French ſubjects; and their youth were encouraged to ſeek preferment in the military ſervice of their new ſovereign.

Hence, Bonaparte was, at an early age, ſent for education to a military ſchool at Brienne, in Champagne. Remarkable elevation of ſentiment, a humour unſocial, ſolitary, and deciſively overbearing; a confidence in himſelf, rather tacit and contemptuous than loudly boaſtful; cool intrepidity; an exemplary application to his exerciſes and ſtudies, and a tenor of moral conduct above reproach; are now ſaid by his admirers to have diſtinguiſhed him in that preparatory period of his life as a ſoldier. A Father Patrault, whoſe cares he is ſaid ſtill to remember with gratitude, was his teacher in mathematics.

From Brienne, he was called to finiſh his ſtudies at the military ſchool in Paris. His progreſs at the former of theſe places had been more rapid than that of moſt of his young companions, and he was therefore removed to the higher ſchool in the capital ſomewhat before the uſual time.

He was in his nineteenth year, and a cadet in the artillery, when the national aſſembly entered upon the overthrow of the old government in 1788. His mind was at once inflamed to enthuſiaſm, by the common paſſion for liberty. But he is not known to have had any eminent ſhare among the earlier agitators in the revolution. Till 1793, he continued quietly to perfect himſelf in the ſtudy of tactics, and to do his duties as a ſoldier, without riſing higher than to the rank of a ſubaltern officer in a company of artillery.

At the ſiege of Toulon in 1793, Barras was preſent as a ſuperintending repreſentative of the people. In the attack of fort Pharo, while the men under Bonaparte's command fell by a ſlaughter ſo rapid and terrible, that they could ſcarcely continue to ſerve the pieces of artillery before them, Bonaparte himſelf was obſerved to do his duty in the thickeſt of the danger, with an activity and a cool intrepidity, which Barras beheld with

with aſtoniſhment. The young hero was, immediately after this, promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

From Toulon, he went to ſerve in his new rank at Nice. He was there arreſted, and for a very ſhort time detained in confinement as a terroriſt. But the examination of his papers proved his innocence of the charge; and he was inſtantly reſtored to his rank and liberty. He was ſtill indefatigable in his profeſſional ſtudies. One of his friends going on a ſudden emergency to wake him before day, found him already up, and buſy at ſtudy, with plans, maps, and books around him. His friend ſuppoſed that he had not yet been in bed. But he declared, that an hour or two of ſleep was enough for him; and that after enjoying that night ſo much in bed, he had riſen, dreſſed himſelf, and begun his application for the next day. An attempt was made to remove him from the artillery, to ſerve in the infantry. Againſt this he remonſtrated, as an act of injuſtice, and went to Paris to ſeek redreſs. He remained there till the 4th of October 1794, without being able to procure ſatisfaction.

Having been promoted by Barras, he ſtill cultivated the acquaintance of his patron. He was admitted, as it ſhould ſeem, in conſequence of this connexion, to an early knowledge of the deſigns of thoſe who conſpired the overthrow of Robeſpierre. On the fatal 4th of October, he acted as ſecond under Barras, in the command of thoſe troops of the line which, in defence of the convention, oppoſed the militia of Paris. The ſucceſs of that day raiſed his friends to power; and Bonaparte, as a man in whom they thought that they might ſafely confide, was appointed to the chief command of the armed force of that capital. By the obliging intervention of Barras, he became the ſecond huſband of the widow of the count de Beauharnois. He was ſoon after promoted to the chief command of the French army in Italy

The French army was then on the river of Genoa, nearly in the preſence of an Auſtrian force of ſuperior ſtrength. On the 11th of April 1795, they were attacked by general Beaulieu, on purpoſe to diſlodge them from the Genoeſe territory. The battle of Montenotte was fought; and the victory remained with the French under Bonaparte. He led them down upon the Italian plains; and by the victory of Milleſimo they procured ſupplies, the moſt ſeaſonable, of both ammunition and proviſions. After ſeveral ſubſequent engagements of ſmaller importance, in which they were generally ſucceſsful, they gained on the 22d of April the victory of Mondovi, which made them maſters of the fate of the king of Sardinia. The fortreſſes of Tortona and Coni were ſurrendered, as pledges of that king's ſincerity in a truce with the invaders, to which he was hence compelled to agree. By a ſtratagem of Bonaparte, the French army eluded the oppoſition, with which Beaulieu at the head of the Auſtrians had prepared to reſiſt their paſſage over the Po; drove the enemy from the village of Fombio on the further ſide; and impetuouſly purſued them to the banks of the Adda, The duke of Parma now ſigned an armiſtice with the French, and withdrew his troops from co-operation with the Auſtrians. A battle fought under the walls of Lodi, obliged the Auſtrians to abandon that place. Beaulieu, in vain, ſtrove to defend the paſſage over the Adda. The French with terrible intrepidity paſſed the bridge in the face of his artillery. The Auſtrians again fled in terror: and Pavia, Pizzigthone, and Cremona, were quickly in the hands of their purſuers. All Lombardy, except the caſtle of Milan, was thus ſubdued by the rapid career of the French under Bonaparte. The paſ-

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ſage of the Mincio was next atchieved in circumſtances of peculiar difficulty. Peſchiera had been evacuated by the Auſtrians before the French could come up. Verona was ſoon after taken, and Mantua inveſted; a detachment was then ſent by Bonaparte, to take poſſeſſion of Leghorn. And the pope was compelled to ſign a treaty of peace, by which he reſigned to France the two legations of Bologna and Ferrara, with the town and citadel of Ancona. The caſtle of Milan was in the mean time ſurrendered under a capitulation. Wurmſer, however, was ſent with a new army from Germany; and ſucceeding Beaulieu in the chief command of the Auſtrian forces, quickly turned for a time the fortune of the campaign. Salo, Breſcia, Corona, Rivoli, and Verona, were abandoned by the French; and they raiſed in precipitation the ſiege of Mantua; but Breſcia was ſoon recovered by the French. At Caſtiglione, Lonado, and Gavardo, Bonaparte, by ſtratagem and intrepid energy of movements, deſtroyed or made priſoners many thouſands of the beſt troops in Wurmſer's army. The Auſtrians again took refuge among the mountains of the Tyrol. In the battle of Roveredo, Bonaparte's genius once more prevailed; and Wurmſer, with the loſs of 7000 of his troops, who, beſide the ſlain, remained priſoners, twenty-five pieces of cannon, fifty waggons, and ſeven ſtandards, was compelled to retire from the defence of the paſſes into the Tyroleſe. The city of Trent was ſoon after taken by the French. By the victory of Baſſano, they cut off the retreat of the Auſtrians over the Brenta; and Wurmſer, as a laſt effort, threw himſelf with the remains of this army into Mantua. A reinforcement of fifty thouſand men in the meanwhile advanced from Germany, under the command of generals Alvingy and Davidovick. Bonaparte, haſtening to anticipate their paſſage of the Adige, met them in battle at Arcola. The village and bridge of Arcola were maintained by a party of the Auſtrians with matchleſs obſtinacy of valour. That detachment was at laſt overpowered by the French in ſuperior numbers. A general engagement enſuing, the whole Auſtrian army was put to flight. In the battles of Rivoli and Anguiari, the French were again victorious. On the 3d of February 1796, Mantua was at laſt taken. Bonaparte, then with the ſame ſucceſs, advanced after the Auſtrians, through the Tyrol, Carinthia, and Carniola; and then from the defiles of Inſpruck renewed his march, in the deſign to extort a peace from the emperor, before the walls of Vienna. The progreſs of the French arms was irreſiſtible. Bonaparte had reached Leoben, within a hundred miles of the Auſtrian capital, when the emperor accepted in terror thoſe preliminaries of a treaty of peace, which the French commander choſe to dictate. They formed the baſis of the treaty, which was ſoon after concluded at Campo Formio. While the Auſtrian plenipotentiaries there heſitated, in a particular conference, to agree to all his demands, "Thus," ſaid he, taking up a beautiful piece of china which ſtood before him, and daſhing it in a thouſand pieces, "*thus will I reduce you to duſt.*" His demands were conceded, and the treaty was ſigned.

Bonaparte, after thus atchieving, in his twenty-ſeventh year, the conqueſt of Italy, a conqueſt in which we muſt not conceal, that he is ſaid to have been indebted, not leſs to the arts of Philip of Macedon, than to the heroiſm of Alexander—returned in triumph to Paris, whence he was ſoon after deputed to aſſiſt in the congreſs at Raſtadt. At Raſtadt, he aſſerted the honour and intereſts of the French republic, with the ſame authoritative ſuperiority with which he had dictated

tated the conditions of the treaty of Campo Formio.

On his return out of Germany, the expedition to Egypt was projected. Thoſe who envied his military pre-eminence, and were at a loſs how to diſpoſe of the ſoldiers after the peace, ſeemed to rejoice in the propoſal of an enterprize, which if it ſhould not advance the glory and welfare of France, might perhaps rid it for ever of the preſence of citizens, whoſe further ſervices and rivalry they did not at all deſire. Others were pleaſed with the magnificence of a plan which, in a manner ſufficiently conſpicuous, aimed to ſubvert the Britiſh power in India, and to render France miſtreſs of the Mediterranean ſea, and ultimately of the whole eaſtern world. Bonaparte himſelf, with the enthuſiaſm of an Alexander, was willing to believe, that nothing in military enterprize would prove impoſſible to his own genius and fortune, or to the arms of thoſe unconquered troops of France, which were again to follow them as their leader. No military attempt could more expreſsly violate the faith of treaties and the law of nations. But revolutionary extravagance or neceſſity, had already taught the French to ſet theſe in other inſtances at nought: and the preſent was it ſeemed of all ſeaſons the fitteſt to be ſeized, in order to atchieve another uſeful, though poſſibly unjuſt conqueſt. There was difficulty to procure the ſupplies requiſite for the equipment of the expedition: but Bonaparte, to excite the merchants to contribute money in loan, boldly promiſed that its ſucceſs ſhould repay 500 per cent. for whatever ſums they might then advance.

On the 20th of May 1797, this expedition ſailed from Toulon, in a ſtrong ſquadron of one hundred and ninety-four veſſels, various in bulk, and all duly manned with ſeamen and marines. On board theſe veſſels were nineteen thouſand ſoldiers of land force, with about two thouſand workmen, beſide a number of artiſts, philoſophers, men of letters, and others. The preparations were not more for conqueſt than for permanent colonial ſettlement. On the 10th of June, this ſquadron was joined near Malta by a convoy from Civita Vecchia. On the 11th, a deſcent was made from the fleet on that iſland; and its capital, which alone reſiſted the French attack, was that very evening completely inveſted. In a ſally which they made during the night, the defenders loſt the ſtandard of the order of Malta. When on the morning of the 12th, they ſaw Bonaparte diſembark his artillery, they then ceaſed to think of further reſiſtance, and ſent to negociate a capitulation. On the 13th, all was ſurrendered into the poſſeſſion of the invaders. What if Malta were gained more by corruption than valour? This only evinces Bonaparte to have added to the courage and lofty ſelf-confidence of a military hero, the ſkill, the dexterity, and the bold morality of a conſummate politician.

On the 20th of June, juſt three days before Nelſon's arrival at Malta, Bonaparte with his troops again embarking, ſailed for Egypt. On the 2d of July, the whole fleet entered the harbour of Alexandria. With an army then conſiſting of full thirty thouſand men, Bonaparte went that ſame evening on ſhore. The city of Alexandria, with its fortreſſes, were next day aſſaulted and taken. Nelſon had been, before the arrival of the French fleet and army, in this harbour; had ſailed in impatient ſearch of them, and returned only in time to deſtroy the fleet, after the army had eſcaped on ſhore.

A part of the Arabs were quickly won to Bonaparte's ſide: he endeavoured to conciliate the good wiſhes of the pacha; as he marched from Alexandria toward Cairo, a detachment of his troops defeated a body of

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ſix thouſand mamelucs, by whom they were attacked at Rahmanieh. At Cherbreſſe, the mamelucs under Mourat Bey, again approached to aſſail the French on their march, but retired, without coming to a cloſe engagement. The French on the 21ſt of July, arrived within ſight of the Pyramids, and at the diſtance of not more than ſix leagues from Cairo. The beys lay with all their forces entrenched at Embabe. On the 22d, was fought the battle of the Pyramids, in which the reſiſtance of Mourat Bey and the mamelucs was entirely overthrown. On the 23d Cairo was ſurrendered to the victorious invaders.

Ibrahim Bey, with the remains of the mameluc forces, had retired toward Syria. On the 8th of Auguſt, therefore, Bonaparte advanced from Cairo, in purſuit of the fugitives. Ibrahim, however, eſcaped with his treaſures and baggage into the deſert: and Bonaparte then went to viſit the Pyramids, and endeavoured without ſucceſs to diſcover whether they had been made the places of the temporary concealment of any part of the wealth of the Egyptians. Deſaix was, with another detachment, ſent up the Nile, after Mourat Bey; and gallantly forced the entrenchments of the mamelucs at Sediman. An inſurrection of the inhabitants of Cairo breaking out with violence on the 22d of October, was on the 24th finally ſuppreſſed by the French; who ſlew of the Turks between five and ſix thouſand men, and loſt themſelves a hundred lives in this fray. Bonaparte then applied for a time to regulate the government of Egypt, as a conquered country. His regulations were intended to hold the natives in peaceable ſubjection, while he ſhould proceed through the deſert to the conqueſt of Syria.

In Syria, Ibrahim Bey, with the principal remains of the mameluc force and treaſures, had taken refuge. Achmed Djezzar, Pacha of Acre, received the mameluc chief with open arms. Bonaparte purſued, to anticipate any deſcent from Syria to reconquer Egypt, which might be meditated by the Turks and mamelucs, with their allies. Before proceeding on his journey thither, he, on the 6th of January 1798, took poſſeſſion of Suez. On the 10th and 16th of February, Regnier and Kleber made themſelves maſters of the village of El Ariſh, and drove the mamelucs from their encampment before the fortreſs belonging to that place. On the 18th, Bonaparte arrived, while they were urging the ſiege of the fort. On the 21ſt, it was ſurrendered by the garriſon under a capitulation. From Gaza, the mamelucs again fled at Bonaparte's approach. Jaffa was, after a few days ſiege, ſurrendered to general Kleber on the 7th of March. On the 19th, they advanced to inveſt St John D'Acre.

At St John D'Acre, the diſcipline and valour of the Turks were ſtill as unequal as before, to withſtand the impetuous attack, the well-combined tactics, the ſkilful plans, and the eager vigilance of the French. But Sir Sydney Smith was in the harbour, with a Britiſh frigate. The defence of the town was directed by him, with the aſſiſtance of Sir John Douglas, the late Major Oldfield, ſome other officers, and a handful of ſeamen and marines from the ſhip under his command. The Turks were more an encumbrance and embarraſſment, than aſſiſtants truly uſeful in defence. There was of the Britiſh no ſort of an approach to equality in numbers with the French. But Bonaparte had now, for the firſt time, to contend with an enemy to whom he was not, in any of the qualities of heroiſm, ſuperior. The Turks drew a force to ſurround and attack him in the rear; but over this at Loubi, at Sed-Jarra, and on the plain of Eſdrelon, he eaſily prevailed. Proviſions, artillery,

artillery, and ammunition, were brought on board three frigates, and ſome other veſſels, for the uſe of the ſiege. In every attempt, however, Bonaparte's hopes were ſtill baffled by the Britiſh. Did he ſpring a mine? It failed of effect. Did he attempt a lodgement among the ruinous towers? He was compelled to abandon it. Did he attempt with all his troops to enter over the breaches in the walls? Their valour, their impetuoſity, were out-matched; and they were repulſed with terrible carnage. He repeated his aſſaults; but it was only to produce an uſeleſs waſte of lives. He was conſcious of the preſence of a genius ſuperior to his own. He could no longer perſuade his followers to return to periſh in the attack. Sir Sydney Smith, generouſly pitying the diſtreſs of an antagoniſt who was not unworthy of him, and believing that Bonaparte, with his followers, would periſh miſerably if they ſhould attempt to return through the deſert; propoſed by a flag of truce to receive them with kindneſs, if they ſhould rather chooſe to ſurrender to the Britiſh, than to riſk further the barbarous fury of the Turks; and to convey them in ſafety to any port in Europe, at which they ſhould deſire to be landed. The lofty ſpirit of Bonaparte would not purchaſe ſafety by ſuch humiliation. Though every hope might ſeem to be loſt, yet his firm, intrepid mind, would not deſpair. He abandoned the ſiege, and took his march back through the deſart to Egypt. It ſeemed impoſſible, that in the miſerable circumſtances to which they were now reduced, they ſhould not periſh on their return. To the aſtoniſhment equally of their friends and enemies, they arrived in ſafety at Cairo. The felicity of this retreat then appeared almoſt to efface the ignominy, and to compenſate for the misfortunes of the luckleſs ſiege of Acre. The Turks, in the mean time, landed a force near Alexandria. But Bonaparte haſtened to meet them, and they were entirely defeated at Aboukir. They had ſeized the caſtle; but it was ſoon after the battle retaken by the French. Bonaparte, however, could not but ſee, that the grand objects for which he had come upon this expedition were, by Nelſon's deſtruction of the fleet, and Smith's defence of Acre, for the preſent fruſtrated. He reſolved to relinquiſh the command of his army, and eſcape to France. On the 1ſt of October 1798, he arrived at Ajaccio in Corſica. On the 8th, he arrived at Frejus. He thence proceeded without delay to Paris, where he met a reception not unlike to that of Terentius Varro, at his return to Rome from the defeat of Cannæ.

He found the directorial government verging to its fall. The directors, conſcious that they had not kept their hands pure while in office, and dreading alike the royaliſts and the jacobins, were meditating how they might beſt eſcape from power, without danger to their lives, and without the loſs of the ſpoils which they had been enabled to appropriate. Bonaparte owed his exaltation to the chief command in Italy, to the part he acted at a former revolutionary criſis: and it was hence well-known, that the energies of his character were fitted to lead in a new revolution. With Sieyes, Ducos, and perhaps the other members of the directory, and with ſome of the leaders in what was called the council of the elders, he concerted the change of the government, and the abolition of the directory. On the 9th of November 1798, the council of elders put the guards of the legiſlative bodies, by a formal decree, under his command; and authorized him to carry the members of the two houſes, even by force, if that were neceſſary, to St Cloud. That part of the directory which might have inclined to reſiſt the change, was diſ-

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armed by the ſudden tranſmiſſion of the command of the military force into Bonaparte's hands. By the tranſference of the ſeſſions of the legiſlative body to St Cloud, proviſion was made againſt any inſurrection of the Pariſians in favour of the government about to be aboliſhed. After ſome ineffectual attempts againſt the change in the council of five hundred, that body was diſſolved at St Cloud, much in the ſame manner in which Cromwell diſſolved the long parliament of England. On the 15th of December, a new conſtitution was promulgated, in which Bonaparte was elevated to the authority of firſt conſul.

His firſt great attempt in this character was to negociate a peace with Great Britain and Auſtria. He failed in the attempt; and in both Germany and Italy it became neceſſary to prolong the war for another campaign.

In both theſe regions, the Auſtrian arms were not at firſt deciſively unſucceſsful. For a time, they ſeemed to have almoſt delivered Italy from the power of the French. But Moreau burſt into Germany with irreſiſtible force; and no effort of the imperial generals could prevent their troops from fleeing before the invaders, in the wildeſt diſmay. At the critical moment of the fate of Italy, Bonaparte led a French army, by an unexpected paſſage over the Alps, down on the Italian plains. The very boldneſs of the attempt ſecured its ſucceſs. In the battle of Marengo, on the 14th of June 1799, the French obtained under the firſt conſul's command one of the moſt glorious and deciſive victories which have ever crowned their arms; and by it they remained abſolutely maſters of the fate of Italy. The advantages thus obtained, were permanently ſecured to France by the peace of Luneville, negociated under Bonaparte's auſpices.

At peace with Auſtria, he ſtrove, but in vain, to break by a maritime league the naval ſtrength of Britain. The war was prolonged till he ſaw his favourite object of the conqueſt and colonization of Egypt utterly fruſtrated. It ended in the peace of Amiens, by the conditions of which the wiſhes of his country were nearly ſatisfied.

Since that period, his greatneſs has been ſtill ripening; and he now ſees himſelf confirmed for life in a conſular authority, greater perhaps than that of any monarch who ever ſat on the throne of France.

Bonaparte is, in his perſonal form, of middle ſtature; his eyes are dark; his complexion pale; his noſe aquiline; his chin prominent. Like Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, he is a ſlave to none of the luxurious vices. He has lately entered the thirty-fourth year of his age.

Memoirs *of the* Hon. Baron Dimsdale, M. D.—F. R. S.

THE Honourable Thomas Baron Dimſdale was of very reſpectable origin, being deſcended from John Dimſdale, of Theydon Gornan, near Epping, in Eſſex; and Suſan, daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the pariſh of Albury, near Hertford. His grandfather, Robert, accompanied William Penn to America in 1684, and took with him his two ſons, John and William. In a few years they returned, and the parent ſettled in his native village, and was there ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John in the practice of medicine, which his other ſon William purſued at Biſhop's Stortford. John had eight children; four of whom, Mary, Jane, William, and Calvert, died young; Suſan and Robert lived to a more advanced age; Thomas the ſixth, and Joſeph the ſeventh,

ſeventh, to a late period; the laſt dying, after a ſhort illneſs, April 26th, 1779.

Thomas, the preſent ſubject of a biographical ſketch, was educated under his father, and after attending St Thomas's Hoſpital, ſettled, in 1714, at Hertford, as a ſurgeon. Soon after this period, he married the only daughter of Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq. of Roxford, near that town, an eminent banker in London, and repreſentative of Hertford in four ſucceſſive Parliaments; ſhe died in 1744, and left no children. He ſeverely felt the loſs of this amiable woman, the painful recollection of which he endeavoured to leſſen, by change of ſcene and habits. This plan induced him to offer his ſervices to the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army under the Duke of Cumberland; and he continued with it till the ſurrender of Carliſle to the King's forces, when he received the Duke's thanks, and returned to his profeſſional duties in Hertford.

In 1746 he married Ann Iyes, a relative of his firſt wife, and by her fortune, and that which he acquired by the death of the widow of Sir John Dimsdale, of Hertford, he was enabled to retire from practice; but from the expences of an increaſing family of ſeven of his ten children being then living, and poſſeſſing at the ſame time vigour of conſtitution and activity of mind, he determined to reſume the practice of medicine, in the character of a phyſician, and in 1761 took his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

About this period, the Suttons, ſo celebrated in the art of inoculating the ſmall-pox, aſtoniſhed the public by their boldneſs, myſtery, and ſucceſs. Dr Dimſdale turned his attention to the ſubject, and after a clear diſcrimination of its principles, publiſhed, in 1766, a pamphlet, entitled "The preſent Method of inoculating for the Small-Pox." The public received and read this performance with ſuch general avidity, that a ſixth edition was demanded in 1772. It was tranſlated into the Ruſſian, as well as other European languages, and made the author, as well as the practice, univerſally known. He was conſulted by, and inoculated, the firſt families in this country; and his experience was amply enlarged and confirmed by admitting into a houſe he had opened near Hertford ſuch ſubjects of inoculation as it was requiſite to ſeclude from the community, in order to prevent the extenſion of variolous contagion.

At this time a Princeſs governed Ruſſia, who certainly poſſeſſed greatneſs of mind, and who, not having had the ſmall-pox, turned her attention towards the practitioners in Britain, with a view of ſubmitting to the proceſs of inoculation. She accordingly gave directions to her Ambaſſador (we believe Mouſchin Pouſchin,) in 1768, to engage one of the Suttons, or ſome able inoculator, to viſit Ruſſia, in order to inoculate her and her ſon with the ſmall-pox. This order he communicated to the Ruſſian Agent or Conſul, who was then under the care of the celebrated Dr Fothergill, to whom he related the particulars of the Imperial meſſage, and requeſted his advice. The Doctor immediately mentioned his friend Dr Dimſdale, whoſe celebrity as a writer, and ſucceſs as an inoculator, were amply eſtabliſhed.

That Dr Dimſdale, did not ſeek this preferment, but that the preferment ſought him, was confirmed to me by Dr Fothergill; who at length, with difficulty, influenced him to accept the offer, which the Ambaſſador himſelf even urged upon him with earneſtneſs.

That he ſupported the high character thus intruded upon him with honour to himſelf, and dignity to the Britiſh nation, is authenticated by his reception at the Court of Peterſburgh

burgh (of which he gives a particular account in his "Tracts on Inoculation," in 1781,) and by the subsequent marks of favour from his Imperial patients. He was appointed actual Counsellor of State, and Physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500l. the rank of a Baron of the Russian empire, to be born by his eldest lawful descendant in succession, and a black wing of the Russian Eagle, in a gold shield, in the middle of his arms, with the customary helmet, adorned with the Baron's coronet over the shield; to receive immediately 10,000l. and 2000l. for travelling charges; miniature pictures of the Empress and her son; and the same title of Baron to his son Nathaniel, who accompanied him; to whom also the Grand Duke gave a snuff-box richly set with diamonds.

Independently of these princely favours, the most flattering prospects of pecuniary emolument might be superadded, as persons of the first rank were eager to adopt a practice which the supreme head of Government had encouraged in the most unequivocal manner; and numerous were the solicitations of the Nobility, as well as earnest were the entreaties of the Empress, to induce the Baron longer to continue his residence in Russia, and even to accept the office of her physician; he resisted, however, every importunity, and determined to return to Britain; and on his rout, he and his sons were admitted to a private audience of Frederick III. King of Prussia, at Sans Souci.

When the high situation is considered which a physician occupies, with a responsibility the first that can attach to a human being, that of standing as the arbiter of life and death, it is natural to suppose, that confidence as well as esteem, if not sincere friendship, must possess the mind of the patient; and this produced an interesting frankness, if not familiarity, in the Empress, towards the distinguished character to whom she had intrusted her life; and doubtless, were the conversations communicated to the Public, they would afford more interesting traits of character than the history of bloody campaigns and of cruel usurpations of power over imbecility. One anecdote I have introduced, as it respects, in some measure, the religious society of which the Baron was a member.

If he were not the first Quaker who ever visited Russia, he was probably the first ever known to the Empress; and certainly the first ever honoured with a title by any Potentate; and no doubt but her curiosity and powers of mind, would lead her to make various inquiries respecting a society, of which she must have acquired some knowledge from the writings of Voltaire, as well as from the French Encyclopedie, and to a member of which she was now about to commit, in some measure, her life; for under such confidence, a considerable degree of familiarity must have been admitted. Those who know little more of the Christian religion than the name, or only as it is rendered subservient to regal policy, if they sometimes reflect upon inspiration, generally admit some hasty and confused ideas respecting it. In her conversation, she was once led to ask, in what manner Preachers in this society were qualified to act as such? The Baron might naturally answer, that as more perfect freedom existed in this Society than in any other under Christendom, any accepted virtuous character, of either sex, was at liberty to preach. "I suppose, then," observed the Empress, "that *you* sometimes preach." The Baron replied, that he did not find that he had received that influence or inspiration of the Divine Spirit which called him to perform the ministerial duties. In further conversation on the moral and political conduct of the Quakers, she seemed very much interested

tereſted in learning, that every quarter of a year all the members of this Society anſwer certain queries, the breach of any of which ſubjects the individuals to diſunion of membership; one of theſe is, "Whether any perſon deal in goods even ſuſpected to have been run; or in evading the payment of all legal duties." The Empreſs quickly remarked, "As to the inſpiration of the Spirit, I do not underſtand it; but from the principle of not dealing in goods ſuſpected to have been run, I wiſh my ſea-coaſts were lined with Quakers."

Soon after Baron Dimſdale's return to England, he became a banker, under the firm of Dimſdale, Archer, and Byde: ſome time afterwards a change taking place among the parties, he became the head of a banking-houſe in Cornhill, where the ſon, now Baron Dimſdale, continues.

The practice of inoculation was proſecuted by the Baron in England, and he continued his houſe of reception at Hertford for patients under inoculation. The practice, indeed, was very general throughout England; the Suttons and their colleagues were every where promoting it. An hoſpital was erected at Pancras, near London, for the reception of the poor, under the care of Dr Archer, and at length a Society was eſtabliſhed in London for inoculating the poor at their own habitations; which gave riſe to a literary warfare between the Baron and Dr Lettſom, an active member of this new plan of general inoculation. This diſpute, however, would ſcarcely have occupied a line here, had it not been alluded to in a reſpectable periodical work with ſome degree of cenſure on the Baron, who was himſelf a public inoculator of the higher ranks of the community, whilſt he avowedly diſcouraged the practice of inoculation in others: and hence it is deemed proper to explain the circumſtances that engaged him in a diſcuſſion, which neither diſhonours his memory, nor reflects on the character of his living antagoniſt; who, with ſeveral other gentlemen, formed the Inſtitution doubtleſs with the laudable view of extirpating, or at leaſt leſſening the fatality, of the natural or caſual ſmall-pox, which, upon an average, kills about 3000 children annually, in London alone. As the Baron could not have any motive to oppoſe the inoculation of the poor but the danger of ſpreading the ſmall-pox by indiſcriminate inoculation, he might conſiſtently diſcourage this leſs guarded practice, and at the ſame time encourage his own upon a more private or ſecluded ſituation. That indiſcriminate inoculation has really increaſed the deaths by the ſmall-pox, has been clearly proved by the table preſented to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, by Dr Lettſom himſelf, in his examination of Dr Jenner's Petition; and which ſo far influenced the Committee as to induce Mr Banks, the Member who abridged the evidence, to quote nearly Dr Lettſom's own words, in the preamble of the Report, in the following expreſſions:

"As a compariſon between this new practice (vaccine inoculation) and the inoculated ſmall-pox, forms a principal conſideration in the preſent enquiry, ſome facts with regard to the latter engaged the attention of your Committee, and they have inſerted in the Appendix (No. 44,) ſtatements of the mortality occaſioned by the ſmall-pox in forty-two years before inoculation was practiſed in England, and of the forty-two years from 1741 to 1772; the reſult of which appears to be an increaſe of deaths amounting to ſeventeen in every 1000, the general average giving ſeventy-two in every 1000 during the firſt forty-two years, and eighty-nine in the forty-two years ending with 1772, ſo as to make the whole exceſs of deaths in the latter period 1,742."

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That the diſpute we allude to was conducted with too much perſonality, will be the cool deciſion of the unbiaſſed ſpectator, although there was an unuſual ſpecies of candour maintained during the controverſy; as each writer committed his reſpective performance to the other in manuſcript for correction, prior to publication. It is, however, now proper to bury in oblivion a diſpute which the writers themſelves had liberally done. A few years before the Baron's deceaſe, Dr Lettſom, obſerving that he was in peace with all mankind, expreſſed a deſire that the Baron and himſelf ſhould afford a written evidence of mutual freedom from perſonal animoſity; the Baron, however, deemed it not requiſite, as he never had entertained any; and ſince his deceaſe, ſeveral reciprocal marks of kindneſs have ſupervened between the Doctor and the relatives of the Baron; ſo that it may be juſtly concluded, that every unfriendly ſentiment, if ever any exiſted, is completely eradicated.

The Baron having loſt his ſecond wife in 1779, who left him ſeven children, he married, about two years after this event, Elizabeth, daughter of William Dimſdale, of Biſhop's Stortford, who ſtill ſurvives him.

In 1780 he was elected one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for Hertford, and was re-elected in the ſubſequent Seſſion; but in 1790 he declined the honour propoſed him, and his ſon Baron Nathaniel was choſen to repreſent this Borough.

In 1781 he again viſited Ruſſia, to inoculate the preſent Emperor, and his brother Conſtantine, ſons of the Grand Duke, afterwards Emperor Paul. In paſſing through Bruſſels, the late Emperor Joſeph, then in that city, received him in private, and wrote in his preſence a letter, which he was to convey to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, his late patient,

In mentioning his firſt election to Parliament in 1780, it ought to have been noticed, that he retired from medical employment, except gratuitouſly. About this time the ſight of one eye began to decline, having before loſt that of the other; but after the cataract was in a proper ſtate, he was reſtored to ſight by Baron Wurtzel.

Age, however, was gradually undermining his conſtitution; and on the 30th of December 1800 he died at Hertford, in the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His remains were interred in the Quakers' burying-ground at Biſhop's-Stortford.

As a writer, Baron Dimſdale chiefly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his performances on inoculation, which evince a ſtrong, vigorous, and clear mind. Theſe, with his controverſial pieces, are all that appeared under his ſignature, which are annexed in the order they were publiſhed.

"The preſent Method for inoculating with the Small-Pox." 1766. 8vo.

"Thoughts on general and partial Inoculation." 1776. 8vo.

"Obſervations on Dr Lettſom's Letter to Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and George Stackpole, Eſq. on general Inoculation." 1778. 8vo.

Remarks on Dr Lettſom's Letter on general Inoculation." 1779. 8vo.

"A Review of Dr Lettſom's Obſervations on Baron Dimſdale's Remarks." 1779. 8vo.

"Tracts on Inoculation." 1781. 8vo. Printed and liberally diſtributed, but not *ſold*.

To make a digreſſion here, it is much to be lamented, that the higher claſſics, or literature in general, has not been much encouraged by the body of Friends, or Quakers; and their moſt elaborate writings have been polemical or religious. The celebrated Penn wrote upon Government, and founded that of Penſylvania; but Penn, as well as Barclay the apologiſt, received his education prior to his converſion to Quakeriſm. Collinſon and Fothergill were, perhaps,

perhaps, the firſt Quakers, born and educated among this ſociety, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſcience (if Chambers, the writer of the great Engliſh Dictionary, be excepted). They were both Fellows of the Royal Society; the former, with Sir Hans Sloane, might be conſidered as the founder of Natural Hiſtory in England; Dr Fothergill not only promoted it, with his friend and patient Peter Collinſon, whoſe life he afterwards wrote, but he likewiſe acquired the higheſt reputation as a phyſician. The Doctor was a warm advocate for the diffuſion of uſeful and ſcientific knowledge, and was the primary agent in the eſtabliſhment of Ackworth School for the education of the lower claſſes of Friends; and earneſtly hoped that a ſeminary would be eſtabliſhed for teaching the higher departments of ſcience to thoſe of more eaſy fortune; and thereby realize a ſentiment of the pious brother of the Phyſician, that each might unite the character of the Chriſtian, the gentleman, and the ſcholar.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

A Diſſertation on the GENUINENESS *of the* ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY *attributed to* KNOX.

SED omnium induſtriam in pietate ſuperavit Joannes Knoxius, cujus in vinea Domini, temporibus etiam difficillimis, opera eccleſiæ longè fuit gratiſſima.

GRAY. *Orat. de Illust. Scotiæ Script.* p. 31.

THAT the celebrated John Knox was the author of a hiſtory of the reformation of religion in Scotland, is evident from a paſſage in Calderwood's MS. This induſtrious writer informs us, that in the year 1572, Knox's amanuenſis preſented a petition to the General Aſſembly, in which he entreated the protection and encouragement of the church in publiſhing a certain work of his deceaſed maſter. "I, your ſervitur R. Bannatyne, ſervant to your umquhill moſt deareſt brother, Mr. Knox of worthy memory: That quhareas it is not unknouen to your Wiſdomes that he left to the town and kirk of Edinburgh *his Hiſtory, conteaning in effect the beginning and progreſs of Chriſt's true religion, neu of God's great mercy eſtabliſhed in this realme*, quhairin he heth continoued and perfectly ended at the year of God 1564; ſo that of things done be him ſenſyne nothing be him is put in that form and order as he hes done the former: yet not the leſs there are certain ſcrolls, papers, and minutes of things, left be him to me to uſe at my pleaſure; quhairof one part are written be his own hand and ſubſcribed, and another be me at his command," &c. Dr Nicolſon, who quotes this paſſage from the MS. in the library of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, ſubjoins the following particulars: "He goes on begging the Aſſembly's encouragement towards the putting of theſe papers into a proper condition to be offered to the publick: And they accordingly order the ſaid Richard the ſumm of forty pounds (to be pay'd out of the crop of 1572) for the aſſiſting ſuch learned men as the kirk of Edinburgh ſhould appoint for that purpoſe, in putting the ſaid papers and ſcrolls into good form as aforeſaid." (*Scotiſh Hiſtorical Library*, p. 191.)

As Knox was evidently the compiler of a hiſtorical work of the ſame deſcription with that which at preſent bears his name, the next queſtion that ariſes is, whether his genuine production has not been ſuppreſſ, and another ſubſtituted in its place.

The

The earlieſt writer who has repreſented *The Hiſtorie of the Reformation* as a ſpurious compoſition, is the excellent Archbiſhop Spotſwood. "As to the hiſtory of the church, aſcribed commonly to him, the ſame was not his work; but his name ſuppoſed to gain it credit. For, beſides the ſcurril diſcourſes we find in it, more fitting a comœdian on a ſtage than a divine or miniſter, ſuch as Mr Knox was, and the ſpiteful malice that author expreſſeth againſt the Queen-Regent; ſpeaking of one of our martyrs, he remits the reader for a farther declaration of his ſufferings to *The Acts and Monuments of Martyrs*, ſet forth by Mr Fox, an Engliſhman, which came not to light ſome ten or twelve years after Mr Knox's death. A greater injury could not be done to the fame of that worthy man, than to father upon him the ridiculous toyes and malicious detractions contained in that book."—(Spotſwood's *Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland*, p. 267.) Whatever may be the character of the work, its merits and defects muſt, I preſume, be referred to Knox as the real author. The violence and indignation which ſo ſtrongly mark the character of the writer, cannot be regarded as any preſumptive proof of its ſpuriouſneſs. Knox lived in a rude and boiſterous age; and was diſtinguiſhed by all the effervescences which actuate a vigorous and unſubdued mind. The argument which Spotſwood deduces from the writer's reference to Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, is inconcluſive: for although the Engliſh edition was poſterior to Knox's death, yet the ſame work had been publiſhed in Latin, at Straſburg in 1554, and at Baſle in 1558. Knox died in the year 1572.

That Knox's hiſtory has been ſubjected to ſome alterations, is more than probable*: but this circumſtance is by no means ſufficient to deſtroy the general credit of the work. Moſes could not preſent us with the detail of his own death: and yet, from the occurrence of ſuch a detail in the Pentateuch, we are not authorized to reject theſe books as ſpurious.

Thoſe who repreſent this eccleſiaſtical hiſtory as an impoſition, ſeem to entertain a very unjuſt opinion of the individuals to whom the fraud is attributed. The earlier members of the Scotiſh church were undoubtedly poſſeſt of more honeſty than falls to the ſhare of the preſent race of their ſucceſſors.

Such of the contemporaries of Knox as have had occaſion to mention the hiſtory aſcribed to him, have never inſinuated the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of ſpuriouſneſs. Lord Thirlſtane, for example, has in one of his epigrams, ſatirized him as the author of this production (*Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, tom. ii.): and James the Sixth, who indeed flouriſhed ſomewhat latter than Knox, offers the following piece of advice to his ſon, Prince Henry: "I meane not of ſuch infamous inuectiues as Buchanan's and Knox's chronicles: and if any of theſe infamous libels remain vntill your dayes, vſe the law vpon the keepers thereof." (K. James's Workes, p. 176. Lond. 1616. fol.)

Such

* David Buchanan, ſays Mr Love, "is generally believed to be the author of the 5th book of Knox's hiſtory, and of Knox's life prefixed to theſe editions, (Lond. 1644. fol. Edin. 1644. 4to.); and author alſo of many interpolations thruſt into Knox's four books of his hiſtory, from which it is purged and cleared, in the accurate and excellent edition of that truly-great man's hiſtory, printed at Edinburgh, *an.* 1732. from the original MS. in the library of the College of Glaſgow; and this is owing to the induſtry and care of the late reverend and learned Mr Matthew Crawfurd, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in the College of Edinburgh." (*Vindication of George Buchanan*, p. 27.)

Such is the evidence which I have deemed it neceſſary to collect with regard to this controverſy: and of any ſtronger evidence, queſtions of this kind are ſeldom ſuſceptible. Thoſe who perſiſt in withholding their aſſent, muſt be left to the enjoyment of their ſcepticiſm.

To thoſe who view the ſubject in the ſame light with Archbiſhop Spotſwood, my preſent taſk muſt appear invidious. Of Knox, however, conſidered either as the chief promoter of the Reformation, or as the hiſtorian of its origin and progreſs, I cannot ſuffer myſelf to entertain a mean opinion. Knox, it is true, was not elevated above the frailties incident to humanity: but he was undoubtedly a man of undaunted fortitude, of undeviating probity, and of fervent piety; a man who purſued the ſplendid object in view, with an ardour of ſoul which no oppoſition could quench, and with a ſteadineſs of perſeverance which no danger could diminiſh. Of an individual who had ſo conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the downfall of a church, whoſe unholy prieſts had long been accuſtomed to revel amid the precious ſpoils of a deluded world, it were unreaſonable to expect that a diſappointed faction ſhould exhibit a very favourable repreſentation: but when, in the preſent age, thoſe who aſpire to the proſtituted title of philoſophers begin to vie with each other in loading a public benefactor with opprobrious epithets, they evince themſelves to be ſwayed by ſuch prejudices as beſet the moſt ignorant of mankind. Let Knox be judged by the maxims of his own age, and his character will be pronounced illuſtrious.

D. H. I.

The PHENOMENA *of* NATURAL ELECTRICITY *obſerved by the* ANCIENTS.

By the Abbé Bertholon.

ALTHOUGH the diſcovery of the electricity of thunder is very recent, we find ſo certain and evident traces of it among the ancients, that we cannot doubt of its having been obſerved by them. We ſhall relate ſeveral proofs which eſtabliſh this aſſertion beyond diſpute: they are ſupported by facts, which we ſhould have found great difficulty to explain before our knowledge of atmoſpheric electricity.

It is certain, from the account of Herodotus, that people, two thouſand years ago, could attract lightning by ſharp-pointed rods of iron. According to that author, the Thracians diſarmed heaven of its thunder, by diſcharging arrows into the air; and the Hyperboreans could do the ſame by darting towards the clouds lances headed with pieces of ſharp-pointed iron. Theſe cuſtoms are ſo many circumſtances which conducted to the diſcovery of electricity, a phenomenon known to the Greeks and Romans, by certain effects which they attributed to the gods; as Mr Oſtertag has proved at length, in a diſſertation *De Auſpiciis ex Acuminibus*.

Pliny tells us, that it appeared from ancient annals, that by means of certain ſacrifices and ceremonies, thunder could be made to deſcend, or, at leaſt, that it could be obtained from the heavens. An ancient tradition relates, that this was practiſed in Etruria among the Volſinians, on account of a monſter, called *Volta*, which, after having ravaged the country, had entered their city; and that their King, Porſenna, cauſed the fire of heaven to fall upon it. Lucius Piſo, a writer of great credit, in the firſt volume of his annals, ſays, that before Porſenna, Numa Pompilius had often done the ſame thing, and that Tullius Hoſtilius, becauſe he deviated

viated from the preſcribed ceremonies, when imitating this myſterious practice, was himſelf ſtruck dead by the lightning, as Mr Richman *, in our day, when repeating, at Peterſburgh, the experiment of Marly-la Villie, with too little precaution. Livy mentions the ſame circumſtance concerning Tullius Hoſtilius.

The ancients had alſo an Elician Jupiter; *Elicium quoque accipimus Jovem.* Jupiter, who in other reſpects was called Stator, the Thunderer, and Feretrian, had upon this occaſion the name of Elician.

During the night which preceded the victory gained by Poſthumius over the Sabines, the Roman javelins emitted the ſame light as flambeaux. When Gylippus was going towards Syracuſe, a flame was ſeen upon his lance, and the darts of the Roman ſoldiers appeared to be on fire †.

According to Procopius, Heaven favoured the celebrated Beliſarius with the ſame prodigy in the war againſt the Vandals ‡. We read in Titus Livius, that Lucius Atreus, having purchaſed a javelin for his ſon who had been juſt enrolled as a ſoldier, this weapon appeared as if on fire, and emitted flames for the ſpace of two hours, without being conſumed §. Plutarch, in the Life of Lyſander, ſpeaks of a luminous appearance, which muſt be attributed to electricity; and in the thirty-ſecond chapter he relates two facts of the ſame nature: "The pikes of ſome ſoldiers in Sicily, and a cane which a horſeman carried in his hand in Sardinia, appeared as if on fire. The coaſts were alſo luminous, and ſhone with repeated flaſhes."

Pliny obſerved the ſame phenomenon. "I have ſeen," ſays he, "a light under this form upon the pikes of the ſoldiers who were on duty on the ramparts **."

Cæſar, in his Commentaries, relates, that during the war in Africa, after a dreadful ſtorm, which had thrown the whole Roman army into the greateſt diſorder, the points of the darts of many of the ſoldiers ſhone with a ſpontaneous light, a phenomenon which M. de Courtivon firſt referred to electricity ††. We ſhall here exhibit the paſſage of Cæſar at full length. "About that time there appeared in Cæſar's army an extraordinary phenomenon in the month of February. About the ſecond watch of the night, there ſuddenly aroſe a thick cloud, followed by a terrible ſhower of hail, and the ſame night the points of the fifth legion appeared to emit flames ‡‡." All theſe facts,

* This gentleman, who was one of the Profeſſors at Peterſburgh was ſtruck dead on the 6th of Auguſt 1753, by a flaſh of lightning, drawn from his apparatus into his own room, as he was attending to an experiment he was making with it. See a particular account of this melancholy event, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vols. xlviii. and xlix. and in Prieſtley's Hiſtory of Electricity, page 337.

† Gylippo Syracuſas petenti, viſa eſt ſtella ſuper ipſam lanceam conſtitiſſe. In Romanorum caſtris viſa ſunt ardere pila, ignibus ſcilicet in illa delapſis: qui ſæpe fulminum more, animalia ferire ſoient et arbuſta, ſed ſi minore vi mittuntur deſluunt tantum et infident, non feriunt nec vulnerant. Senec. Nabur Quæſt. Lib. i. c. 1.

‡ Procop. de Bell. Vandal. Lib. ii. c. 2.

§ Tit. Liv. Lib. xliii.

** Vidi nocturnis militum vigiliis inhærere pilis pro vallo fulgorem effigie eahominum quoque capiti veſpertinis horis magnos præſagio circumfulgent. Plin. Hiſt. Nat. Lib. ii.

†† Hiſtoire de l'Academie, 1752, page 10.

‡‡ Per id tempus fere Cæſaris exercitui res accidit incredibilis auditu: namque vigiliarum ſigno confecto circiter vigilia ſecunda noctis, nimbus cum ſaxea grandine ſubito eſt exortus ingens—Eadem nocte quintæ legionis pilorum cacumina ſua ſponte arſerunt. Cæſar de Bell. African. cap. xlii.

facts, which we have collected from the ancients, prove, that it has been juſtly ſaid, that to judge properly of the works of the ancients, one muſt conclude, that there is a great deal of the fabulous in their hiſtories, and much truth in their fables; that we give too ready belief to the former, and do not examine the latter with ſufficient attention to diſcover thoſe uſeful truths which they contain.

To theſe let us join other facts of the ſame kind, which have been obſerved by the moderns, and which all prove the cloſe affinity between thunder and electricity. Upon one of the baſtions of the caſtle of Duino, ſituated in Frioul, on the ſhore of the Adriatic ſea, there has been, from time immemorial, a pike erected in a vertical poſition, with the point upwards. In ſummer, when the weather appears to portend a ſtorm, the centinel who is upon guard in that place examines the iron head of this pike, by preſenting to it the point of a halberd §, which is always kept there for that purpoſe; and when he perceives that the iron of the pike ſparkles much, or that there is a ſmall pencil of flame at its point, he rings a bell, which is near, in order to give notice to the people who are at labour in the fields, or to the fiſhermen who are at ſea, that they are threatened with a ſtorm; and upon this ſignal, every body makes for ſome place of ſhelter. The great antiquity of this practice is proved by the conſtant and unanimous tradition of the country; and by a letter of Father Imperati, a Benedictine dated in 1602, in which it is ſaid, alluding to this cuſtom of the inhabitants of Duino, *igne et haſta hi mire utuntur ad imbres grandines proceliaſque præfugiendas, tempore præſertim æſtivo* ‖.

Mr Watſon relates, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions ¶, that according to ſeveral accounts received from France, Mr Binon, Curate of Plauzet, had affirmed, that during twenty-ſeven years he had reſided there, the three points of the croſs of the ſteeple ſeemed to be ſurrounded by a body of flame, in the time of great ſtorms; and that when this phenomenon appeared, no danger was to be apprehended, as a calm ſoon ſucceeded.

Mr Pacard, Secretary to the Pariſh of the Priory of the Mountain of Breven, oppoſite to Mount Blanc, cauſing ſome workmen to dig a foundation for a building, which he was deſirous of erecting in the meadows of Plianpra, a violent ſtorm came on, during which he took ſhelter under a rock not far diſtant, where he ſaw the electric fluid fall ſeveral times upon the top of a large iron lever, left fixed in the ground *.

If one aſcends the ſummit of any mountain, one may be electrified immediately in certain circumſtances, and without any preparation, by a ſtormy cloud, in the like manner as the points of the weather-cocks and maſts; as was experienced, in 1767, by Mr Pictet, Mr de Sauſſure, and Mr Jallabert, junior, on the top of Mount Breven. While the firſt of theſe philoſophers was interrogating the guides they had taken along with them, reſpecting the names of different mountains, and was pointing them out with his finger, that he might determine their poſition, and delineate them on the map, he felt, every time he raiſed his hand for that purpoſe, a kind of pricking ſenſation at the end of

§ Brandiſtoco.

‖ Lettera di Gio. Fortunato Bianchini, Dot. Med. intorno un nuovo fenomeno elettrico all' Acav. R di Scienze di Parigi, 1758. Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences, 1764, page 408. et ſuiv

¶ Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. xlviii. part 1. p. 210.

* Voyage dans les Alpes, &c. Tom. ii. page 56.

of his finger, like that which is experienced when one approaches the conductor of an electrical machine ſtrongly charged. The electricity of a ſtormy cloud, which was oppoſite to him, was the cauſe of this ſenſation. His companions and the guides obſerved the ſame effects; and the force of the electricity ſoon increaſing, the ſenſation produced by it became every moment more perceptible, it was even accompanied with a kind of hiſſing. Mr Jallabert, who had a gold band to his hat, heard a dreadful rumbling noiſe round his head, which the reſt heard alſo, when they put on his hat. They drew forth ſparks from the gold button of the hat, as well as from the metal ferril of a large walking-ſtick; and as the ſtorm was likely to become dangerous, they deſcended ten or twelve fathoms lower, where they perceived none of theſe phenomena. A ſmall rain ſoon after fell, the ſtorm was diſperſed, and on their mounting again to the ſummit, they could diſcover no more ſigns of electricity.

An Account of a MUMMY *found in* AUVERGNE, *in the Year* 1756, *and in a State of preſervation greatly ſuperior to that of the Mummies of* EGYPT.

By M. Le Grand.

ON the 4th day of February 1756, two peaſants of the village of Martres d'Artier, were at work together, digging in a field, when one of them preſſing his ſpade to the depth of a foot in the earth, found it to ſtrike upon a ſtone. In any other part of Auvergne, this incident would have been ſo little extraordinary, that the man would have, without concern about the ſtone, proceeded in his work. But in the vicinity of Martres, ſtones are extremely ſcarce; and the peaſant wiſhed to raiſe that one out of the ground, that he might at a future time put it to uſe. After removing a part of the earth, he perceived it to be a ſtone on which was a lid having two inclining ſides, with a flat upper ſurface, which was eight inches in breadth. He and his companion ſuppoſing they had found a treaſure, ſet to work with the utmoſt earneſtneſs to uncover the whole. By hard labour for two days and a night, they effected their purpoſe. The ſtone coffin was ſeven feet long, three feet three inches in height, and thirty-two inches in breath. They with ſome difficulty broke it open at one ſide. Within it was a leaden coffin, which they ſuppoſing to be filled with treaſure, carried ſecretly to one of their houſes by night. After it had been there twenty-four hours, they reſtored it to the ſituation in which it had been found by them, and gave public notice of their diſcovery. The curious ſoon reſorted to ſee it from the diſtance of ſome leagues all around.

In the ſtone cheſt or coffin, there appeared nothing very remarkable. It was a grey porous ſtone, very coarſely hewn, bearing no inſcription, and without any figures in ornamental ſculpture. The leaden coffin conſiſted, like that in which it was incloſed, of two diſtinct parts fitted together. There were in it two apertures, one at the mouth, the other oppoſite to the ſtomach of the corpſe within.

It was the corpſe of a boy that had died at the age of ten or twelve years. It remained in a freſhneſs of preſervation, and a completeneſs of all the parts, which ſeemed truly wonderful.

In all ages, and among all nations, fond regret has excited mankind to try various arts for the preſervation of the remains of the dead. The Egyptians, the Peruvians, the Guanches,

ches, and the Jews, are known to have reſpectively practiſed the art of embalming. At Memphis, where this art was carried to high improvement, it remained ſtill very diſtant from its true perfection. It there conſiſted in drying up the liquid parts of the body with a cauſtic liquid. The embalmers making an inciſion in the ſide of the body, firſt took out the viſcera. They then penetrated into the cranium, and took out the brains by the noſtrils. Next they filled with balſamic and bituminous matters, the cavities of the breaſt, head, and belly. They then waſhed the body, and ſalted it with natrum. This alkaline ſalt being prone to combination with the fat, the oily parts and the lymphatic fluids decompoſed thoſe matters, brought them into chymical union with itſelf, and acted on the fleſh juſt as the operation of tanning acts upon hides. But as the natrum had alſo the property of attracting moiſture from the atmoſphere, it tended by this, after a time, to haſten the putrefaction which it was employed to prevent. To obviate this effect, it was in its turn waſhed off; and the body was then dried in the open air, wrapped in ſwathing bands, and covered over with an embalming matter, which preſerved it from ſuffering by the action of the atmoſphere. The arms were then laid acroſs each other on the breaſt, the legs were preſſed together, and the whole was bound up in a ſecond covering of ſwathing bands. This was the Egyptian proceſs. But a mummy, as may be eaſily perceived, was when thus prepared nothing more than a ſkeleton, under the cover of a black tanned hide. Such remains preſent at this day nothing but a ſight of horror, the moſt hideous image poſſible of death itſelf.

But the mummy of Auvergne had been preſerved by a far ſuperior method of embalming. It ſeemed as if rather in a deep ſleep, with all the freſhneſs and the graces of life, than as if it had been bereft of thoſe by the hand of death. The exact nature of the matter with which it was embalmed I have not been able to learn. But it had neither bitterneſs nor acridity; it was a mixture of aromatous matter, ſo perfect that no one of the ingredients could be diſtinguiſhed in it from the reſt; it was ſo active and penetrating, that the hands, after once touching it, continued, even though waſhed with hot water or vinegar, to ſmell of it for ſeveral days after. The ſtone coffin, after ſtanding above a month open, and in the air, ſtill ſmelled of it ſtrongly. In ſome particulars, the proceſs by which this mummy was preſerved ſeems to have had a reſemblance to the Egyptian proceſs. A layer of the embalming matter was ſpread over the whole ſurface of the body, to which it had given a yellowiſh teint. Over this was a very thin covering of tow. Upon theſe, had ſwathing bands been rolled. The feet and hands were incloſed in ſmall bags of the aromatous matter. And on the head was a cover, which was thought to be a ſkin prepared for that uſe. In this ſtate the mummy was juſt like a child in ſwaddling clothes. For its outer coverings it had two winding ſheets; the one of very fine cloth, the other of coarſe cloth, much like matting. All theſe covers were impregnated with the aromatic ſubſtance, which had probably been poured in at the two holes after the body was depoſited in the coffin.

There was no mark of circumciſion on the body, ſo that it could not have been either of a Jew or of a Mahometan. The feet lay toward the weſt, and the hands were ſtretched down by the ſides of the body. The head was large, forehead quite bald, the hair of a cheſtnut brown colour, and about two inches long. On the crown of the head was an inciſion in-

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to the ſkin, but not penetrating into the cranium. The teeth, ears, tongue, and other parts of the face, were perfectly unaltered. The lips were ſtill freſh, and of a vermilion red colour. The hands were white and plump. The eyes—more ſurprizing ſtill—the eyes, which one ſhould have ſuppoſed it impoſſible to keep by any means in a ſtate of vivid preſervation, were clear and ſparkling, as in a perſon actually alive. The joints were all flexible, and yielded readily to the preſſure of the hand. The fingers when bent returned vigorous elaſticity to their former poſition. The articulation of the foot was alone ſtiffened. The bones of the legs, and thoſe of the right arm, had become ſoft and eaſily flexible; but the other bones of the body, and the cranium in particular, retained their natural hardneſs. A ſurgeon ſtruck an inciſion knife into the region of the ſtomach, and introduced his finger, to aſcertain the ſtate of the diaphragm and the lower viſcera. The diaphragm was extended, and pliable under the hand; the other parts were elaſtic, and entire, as in a carcaſe quite freſh. The ſternum, when raiſed by this aperture, yielded readily to the movement, and then, with an exploſion of wind, returned to its former poſition. Nothing can be more remarkable, than that the entrails ſhould in this mummy have been preſerved ſo entire. It had not been, like thoſe of Egypt, deſiccated with an alkali. It had been preſerved with all the liquids natural to it. The entrails are ſaid to have been coated on both ſides, with a matter which rendered them tranſparent, and was different from the matter embalming the reſt of the body. As there appeared no inciſion on the ſkin, the liquid which preſerved the bowels was ſuppoſed to have been poured in at the anus.

The peaſants of Martres thought that a body in this ſtate muſt have been ſo preſerved by miracle. They removed the mummy into their church, with the ringing of bells, and other ſolemnities. They carried off the aromatous matter, the bandages, the winding-ſheets, and even cut away the ſkin from the forehead, and pulled out the front teeth to be preſerved as ſo many precious relics. The biſhop of Clermont being informed of theſe frolics of ſuperſtition, thought it his duty to put an end to them; and gave orders that the ſuppoſed ſaint ſhould be re-interred, which was done accordingly.

Had it not been for the magiſtrates of the ſtewartry of Riom, a relic of ſuch rare art would have been entirely loſt to the world. But Martres was ſubject to their authority; and they ordered the body to be again taken up from its interment. The mummy was then conveyed to Riom, and placed in the hoſpital of that town. To preſerve it from ſuffering by the action of the air, it was incloſed in a caſe of glaſs. The object of the magiſtrates was to procure alms to the hoſpital, by attracting with it the curious viſits of ſtrangers. But in the mean time came an order from Verſailles, requiring it to be tranſmitted to the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Paris. There it remains at preſent, but diſcoloured, dried up, contracted, and in the whole ſo much altered, that thoſe who ſaw it at firſt, can now ſcarcely diſtinguiſh it to be the ſame object.

An Inveſtigation of the Juſtice of BUFFON's *Opinion reſpecting the* MAN *of* AMERICA.

By Charles Thomſon, Eſq.

M. BUFFON has indeed given an afflicting picture of human nature in his deſcription of the man of America. But ſure I am, there never was a picture more unlike the original. He grants, indeed, that his ſtature

ſtature is the ſame as that of the man of Europe. He might have admitted, that the Iroquois were larger, and the Lenopi, or Delawares, taller than the people in Europe generally are. But he ſays their organs of generation are ſmaller and weaker than thoſe of Europeans. Is this a fact? I believe not; at leaſt it is an obſervation I never heard before.—"They have no beard." Had he known the pains and trouble it coſts the men to pluck out by the roots the hair that grows on their faces, he would have ſeen that nature had not been deficient in that reſpect. Every nation has its cuſtoms. I have ſeen an Indian beau, with a looking-glaſs in his hand, examining his face for hours together, and plucking out by the roots every hair he could diſcover, with a kind of tweezer made of a piece of fine braſs wire that had been twiſted round a ſtick, and which he uſed with great dexterity.—"They have no ardour for their female." It is true, they do not indulge thoſe exceſſes, nor diſcover that fondneſs which is cuſtomary in Europe; but this is not owing to a defect in nature, but to manners. Their ſoul is wholly bent upon war. This is what procures them glory among the men, and makes them the admiration of the women. To this they are educated from their earlieſt youth. When they purſue game with ardour, when they bear the fatigues of the chaſe, when they ſuſtain and ſuffer patiently hunger and cold; it is not ſo much for the ſake of the game they purſue, as to convince their parents and the council of the nation that they are fit to be enrolled in the number of the warriors. The ſongs of the women, the dance of the warriors, the ſage counſel of the chiefs, the tales of the old, the triumphal entry of the warriors returning with ſucceſs from battle, and the reſpect paid to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves in war and in ſubduing their enemies; in ſhort, every thing they ſee or hear tends to inſpire them with an ardent deſire for military fame. If a young man were to diſcover a fondneſs for women before he has been to war, he would become the contempt of the men, and the ſcorn and ridicule of the women. Or were he to indulge himſelf with a captive taken in war, and much more were he to offer violence in order to gratify his luſt, he would incur indelible diſgrace. The ſeeming frigidity of the men, therefore, is the effect of manners, and not a defect of nature. Beſides, a celebrated warrior is oftener courted by the females, than he has occaſion to court; and this is a point of honour which the men aim at. Inſtances ſimilar to that of Ruth and Boaz, are not uncommon among them. For though the women are modeſt and diffident, and ſo baſhful that they ſeldom lift up their eyes, and ſcarce ever look a man full in the face, yet, being brought up in great ſubjection, cuſtom and manners reconcile them to modes of acting, which, judged of by Europeans, would be deemed inconſiſtent with the rules of female decorum and propriety. I once ſaw a young widow, whoſe huſband, a warrior, had died about eight days before, haſtening to finiſh her grief, and who, by tearing her hair, beating her breaſt, and drinking ſpirits, made the tears flow in great abundance, in order that ſhe might grieve much in a ſhort ſpace of time, and be married that evening to another young warrior. The manner in which this was viewed by the men and women of the tribe, who ſtood round, ſilent and ſolemn ſpectators of the ſcene, and the indifference with which they anſwered my queſtions reſpecting it, convinced me that it was no unuſual cuſtom. I have known men advanced in years, whoſe wives were old and paſt child-bearing, take young wives, and have children, though the practice of polygamy is not common. Does this ſavour of frigidity, or want of ardour for the female? Neither

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do they ſeem to be deficient in natural affection. I have ſeen both fathers and mothers in the deepeſt affliction, when their children have been dangerouſly ill; though I believe the affection is ſtronger in the deſcending than the aſcending ſcale, and though cuſtom forbids a father to grieve immoderately for a ſon ſlain in battle.—"That they are timorous and cowardly," is a character with which there is little reaſon to charge them, when we recollect the manner in which the Iroquois met Monſ. ——, who marched into their country; in which the old men, who ſcorned to fly, or to ſurvive the capture of their town, braved death, like the old Romans in the time of the Gauls, and in which they ſoon after revenged themſelves by ſacking and deſtroying Montreal. But, above all, the unſhaken fortitude with which they bear the moſt excruciating tortures and death when taken priſoners, ought to exempt them from that character. Much leſs are they to be characterized as a people of no vivacity, and who are excited to action or motion only by the calls of hunger and thirſt. Their dances, in which they ſo much delight, and which to an European would be the moſt ſevere exerciſe, fully contradict this; not to mention their fatiguing marches, and the toil they voluntarily and cheerfully undergo in their military expeditions. It is true, that when at home, they do not employ themſelves in labour or the culture of the ſoil: but this again is the effect of cuſtoms and manners, which have aſſigned that to the province of the women. But it is ſaid, they are averſe to ſociety and a ſocial life. Can any thing be more inapplicable than this to a people who always live in towns or clans? Or can they be ſaid to have no "republique," who conduct all their affairs in national councils, who pride themſelves in their national character, who conſider an inſult or injury done to an individual by a ſtranger as done to the whole, and reſent it accordingly? In ſhort, this picture is not applicable to any nation of Indians I have ever known or heard of in North America.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Information *reſpecting Sir* Robert Sibbald.

THE correſpondent who has lately made ſome private inquiries relative to the perſonal hiſtory of Sir Robert Sibbald, is requeſted to accept the following notices.

No ſatisfactory account of this induſtrious writer has, as far as we know, ever been offered to the public. He is incidentally mentioned in Mr Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*; a work which, though written in a ſtyle of pompous inanity, is not deficient in anecdote. An account of ſuch of his works as relate to Scotiſh antiquities may be found in the intelligent Dr Nicolſon's *Scottiſh Hiſtorical Library*. Mr Arnot, in his *Hiſtory of Edinburgh*, informs us that he was an honorary Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. A cotemporary writer preſents us with the following account of his converſion. The Earl of Perth "drew in Dr Sibbald, a phyſician, to the Popiſh party, and gained a great many others into his meaſures, by preſents and expectations. But Sibbald, ſeriouſly ſtudying the controverſy, forſook the Papiſts, and thereby loſt Perth's favour." (Cunningham's *Hiſtory of Great Britain*, vol. i. p. 66.)

To the honour of Sibbald it ought to be recorded, that he was ready on all occaſions to promote literary enterpriſes. Sir James Dalrymple, in the preface to his *Hiſtorical Collections*, informs us, that he aſſiſted Sir George

George Mackenzie in collecting materials for his *Defence of the Royal Line*. The editor of Douglas's tranſlation of Virgil, and Lhuyd, the author of the *Archæologia Britannica*, have alſo acknowledged their obligations to his liberality. "Above all, ſays Dr Nicolſon, my beſt acknowledgments are even due to Sir Robert Sibbald, Knight, and Doctor of Phyſic; who, with an unſpeakable generoſity and frankneſs of temper, communicated to me all his own collections which any way reſpected the ſubject matter of my book, and pointed out to me many other uſeful helps in the hands of (my worthy friend) Mr Robert Wudrou, Keeper of the Library at Glaſgow, and others."

Some of Sibbald's MSS. may be found in that noble repoſitory the Advocates' Library.

The Early History *of* French Literature.

From the Rev. Dr Ranken's Hiſtory of France.

THE revolutions of learning before the death of Charlemagne, are numerous and intereſting.

The Druids were the philoſophers, as well as the prieſts, of ancient Gaul; they committed all their knowledge to memory, and nothing to writing; and therefore, excepting in a few things handed down imperfectly, we muſt remain for ever ignorant of their real opinions, and the extent of their knowledge.

They profeſſed to be acquainted with both phyſics and metaphyſics. Cicero mentions reſpectfully Divitiacus the Ædaun, with whom he had converſed, as learned in thoſe ſubjects *. Cæſar informs us, that the Druids philoſophiſed concerning the ſtars and their motions, the earth, and the univerſe, the nature of things, and the power of the immortal gods†. And Strabo ſays, they taught that the world was eternal, and though it undergoes various changes by water and fire, that it ſhall never be utterly deſtroyed ‡.

Some writers, however, have, from hints and conjectures, reared for the Druids, a ſyſtem of opinions which, it is moſt probable, they never entertained, and have hypothetically aſcribed to them the knowledge of the whole circle of ſcience and art. They have imagined them to be ſuch aſtronomers as to have been able to calculate the cycle, or the return of the heavenly bodies, after their periodical revolution, to the ſame relative point or ſtation: that they had inſtruments anſwering the ſame end as our teleſcopes, by which they could perceive the mountains of the moon: that arithmetic was familiar to them, becauſe tablets were found in the Helvetian camp, containing liſts and numerations of the people: and that they were good geometricians, becauſe, in caſe of any difference being appealed to them concerning marches or boundaries, they were accuſtomed to ſettle it §.

The vaſt maſſes of ſtone with which they have formed their temples or altars, and of which ſome examples ſtill remain, ſeem to indicate conſiderable experience, at leaſt, in the uſe of mechanical powers.

Their knowledge and practice of medicine, was rather empirical and magical, than ſcientific. The viſcous ſubſtance which they compoſed of the miſſletoe, and which Pliny repreſents them as gathering with ſo much ſuperſtition, was their principal medicine ‖.

Their

* De Divinat. lib. i. c. 41. † Lib. vi. c. 13. ‡ Lib. iv.

§ The good Benedictines, the authors of the Hiſt. Literaire de la France, have proceeded too much in this conjectural manner. Tom. i.

‖ Hiſt. Nat. lib. xvii. c. 44.

Their moral doctrine may be ſummed up in three ſhort ſentences, which cannot be condemned: That the gods ought to be worſhipped; that beneficence is the duty of man; and that fortitude ought to be cultivated, and duly exerciſed, in circumſtances of diſtreſs or danger.

Their ſchools, which they kept in the receſſes of foreſts, were chiefly frequented by the youth of noble families, who accounted it an honour to attend them many years. The teachers were handſomely paid for their trouble, and might therefore encourage the children of the people of rank to attend them.

The ſimilarity of the Druidical or Celtic doctrines and ſuperſtition of the eaſt, has induced ſome learned and judicious writers to aſſign to the eaſtern and weſtern nations one common origin. From the northern extremities of Aſia, it is ſaid, came not only the Scythians and Pannonians, but alſo the ancient inhabitants of Germany, Gaul, and the other weſtern countries of Europe. The mind may acquieſce the more readily in this opinion, that it is agreeable to the account which Sacred Hiſtory gives of the origin of ancient nations, and that though we were diſpoſed to controvert that account, we have nothing more probable to ſubſtitute in its room.

The Phocean colony, ſettled at Marſeilles, was likely to have imported with them the elements at leaſt of Grecian literature. When the Romans firſt diſcovered them, they were charmed with their ſituation and manners, as well as with their advancement in art and ſcience.

Their temper was gentle, and their behaviour polite and engaging. Plautus employs their name proverbially, to expreſs the moſt regular and irreproachable conduct; and Cicero thought them preferable, not only to the other nations of Greece, but to the world.

They had public ſchools inſtituted for teaching eloquence, philoſophy, medicine, mathematics, juriſprudence, and theology, as they were known and taught in their parent country, Ionia; and there was nothing they feared ſo much as armed ſtrangers and foreign religious opinions, which they dreaded as dangerous to the peace and ſecurity of their infant ſtate.

The Romans admired their genius and ſkill in the ſtructure and form of their city, in the conveniency of their harbour, in the culture and fertility of their lands, in their policy, and in their literature. They courted alliance with them, frequented their ſchools, preferred Marſeilles to Athens, and conferred on them the privilege of Roman citizens. Many eminent Romans came to reſide among them, for pleaſure as well as the cultivation of ſcience. The citizens of Marſeilles were highly reſpected at Rome, where, being patroniſed and promoted, they became eminent in every profeſſion, and were often preferred to the firſt offices of the ſtate *.

But though theſe Greeks and the Romans mutually reſpected and eſteemed each other, the balance of accommodation naturally preponderated on the ſide of patronage and power. The ſouth of France was a fine country, and its inhabitants were a poliſhed and learned people; but it was comparatively a province, and in fact, in the 629th year of Rome, it was reduced to that ſtate. To the metropolis, every one who was animated by ambition directed his attention; and therefore, though the Romans accommodated themſelves to theſe coloniſts, and imitated and acquired from them the knowledge of every thing in which they excelled, yet

* Inſignes viros e Gallia Narbonenſi tranſviſſe. Tacit. Annal. lib. xi. 24.

yet they more generally submitted to their patrons the Romans. Hence whatever was of a temporary or fluctuating nature, yielded its form gradually to the superior power; and the language, dress, arts, and manners of the Greeks, at last, gave way to those of the Romans.

Some things, indeed, of a more fixed or less versatile nature, either remained without alteration, or required more force than the mere influence of accommodation. Architecture underwent little or no change: and Vitruvius, the most eminent of Roman architects, founds that art entirely on Grecian taste and principles. Language yielded partly to accommodation, and partly to Imperial authority and law. The Latin tongue only was ordained to be used in all the courts of justice, and every young person, whose ambition or vanity aspired to respect or office, necessarily studied to excel in the language of the court.

The mutual admiration, however, of the two countries, and their respective ambition to excel, increased the common ardor for learning, and contributed to excite a general literary emulation in all the neighbouring cities and countries. Narbonne sent from its schools, men who were eminent in their various professions, as poets, orators, and statesmen. Arles was famous, not only for its schools and commerce, but for having become occasionally the residence of several of the emperors. Vienne was considered as the metropolis of the Allobroges; Eusebius calls it the illustrious metropolis of the Gauls*. Thoulouse, which became the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths, is represented as sufficiently populous to furnish colonies for four other large cities, and also abounded in men of rank and literary reputation. Autun was active in extending the Roman government over the more northern tribes and cities, and was recompensed by several important immunities. The fame of its schools was celebrated in the reign of Tiberius.

Lyons is said to have been founded later than the other cities which have been mentioned, yet before the middle of the first century it was almost as populous as Narbonne. Being centrical, it was the ordinary residence of the Roman prefect in Gaul. Agrippa formed three great military roads to it; one leading from the Rhine; another from Aquitania, or the country of the Garonne; and a third from the north country about the Seine. It was of course a place of great resort, and particularly distinguished among the other cities of Gaul. Nor was Nismes much inferior to any of the cities which have been mentioned, in the privileges which it enjoyed, or in the fruits of learning which it produced. And Bourdeaux, the last, is said not to have been the least in population and literary eminence†. From these cities the learning of Greece and Rome spread, though with an inferior lustre, over the rest of Gaul.

With respect to the nature of the colleges, or schools, in Gaul, in those times to which we refer, and the manner in which education was conducted, it appears that they began with the study of Greek and Latin grammar, in order to speak and write it correctly. There were masters appointed for all who chose to study poetry. The ancient Greek philosophy was next generally studied; but the system of the middle academy, and of the Stoics, chiefly prevailed among the Romans: the former was preferred by Cicero, and the latter by Cato. Several of the Romans respected the Peripatetic philosophy, but justly complained of its obscurity. Epicurus had some disciples among them. Lucretius, who was often

* Lib. v. c. 1. † Hist. Lit. de la Fr. tom. i. p. 48—52.

ten insane, unfolded the Epicurean system in that poem *De Rerum Natura*, which he wrote during his lucid intervals. After philosophy, the Roman youth applied themselves to the study of rhetoric and history †.

There is no doubt that this was also the method observed in Gaul; for in respect of education, the two countries were as one; and on many occasions, indeed Gaul was preferred to Italy. It was the great nursery especially of lawyers and orators, and Juvenal calls it, the eloquent Gaul ‡:

Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos.

The Gallic schools seemed the high road to honour and power; they were of course multiplied, and extended in every direction over the country, furnishing the metropolis of the world with some of her most eloquent orators and wisest magistrates.

But there is a point of eminence, as well as of depression, from which human affairs naturally return. There are causes of restraint, which, though unperceived, begin to operate, before the ascending body has reached its utmost height. Augustus ordained that the Roman law should be the rule of government and justice in Gaul: he appointed prætors, prefects or proconsuls, quæstors, and other officers, agreeably to the constitution of the Roman empire; and he commanded that the Latin should be the only language used in the courts of justice. Such restraints must have contributed somewhat to damp the spirit of learning. Besides, the people of rank and learning had one language, the common people descended of the ancient Greeks another, and the ancient Gauls of Celtic orgin had a third *. Three languages so very different, all used in the same country, must have produced confusion and corruption.

Vanity, and the love of singularity, soon after introduced the affectation of various false or excessive ornaments into eloquence. Tacitus and Pliny, however elegant and amirable their writings, may be given as examples, of affected energy and elegance degenerating into quaintness and obscurity.

Petronius Arbiter, to whom morality is not much otherwise indebted, has however observed a third cause of the decline of learning, in the neglect of parents in the education of their children. Perhaps he carries it too far, when he traces it even to the unnatural abandoning of infants to foreign nurses of the lowest rank; but undoubtedly there is much room for censuring the general inattention of parents to the importance of duly disciplining the temper and manners, as well as of early forming the language, of their own children. When they commit them to the charge of other tutors, however well qualified, they may be considered as either punishing them with a kind of exile, which often sours the young mind, embitters enjoyment, and restrains genius; or, by admitting them to their presence only during the time, or for the purpose of enjoyment, they induce a habit of dissatisfaction with the more severe discipline and uninteresting occupation of their tutor. Learning becomes a fatigue: company, festivity, shews, every kind and degree of sensual gratification, when associated with their parents, are the supreme objects of desire, and the constant subject of their thoughts and pursuit. Hence learning declines, in proportion as children are indulged by their parents, or parental discipline is neglected.

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† Hist. Lit. de la Fr. tom. i. p. 53—70.

‡ Tacitus seems to include the whole circle of education when he says, "Nobilissimam Galliarum sobolem liberalibus studiis ibi operatam."

* Hist. Lit. de la Fr. tom. i. c. 89.

A fourth cauſe of the decline of learning among the Romans in Gaul, was the ſelfiſhneſs of teachers. When their object was not ſo much to improve their ſcholars, as to obtain applauſe for themſelves; and that not on account of their art and ſucceſs in teaching, but for their bombaſt and inflated ſtyle, which they ſuppoſed to be elegance; and their pompous manner, which they believed to be true dignity; how could they produce any other effect than either diſguſt or falſe taſte?

It may be added with juſtice, that the young people were puſhed forward too rapidly from one branch of education to another; ſo that the ſtructure was thought to be reared, before the foundation was properly laid. The young orator appeared at the bar a maſter of eloquence, before he had made himſelf acquainted with either grammar or philoſophy.

The civil wars which broke out ſo frequently on the ſucceſſion of emperors, and which ſometimes ſo generly agitated the empire, interrupted the progreſs of literature, and bent the thoughts habitually to other purſuits and enquiries. While ſeveral candidates were contending each to aſcend the imperial throne, the provinces were deluged with the blood of the oppoſite parties. When the lives, liberties, and property of the people, were in conſtant and imminent danger, there could be neither leiſure nor inclination for ſpeculation or ſtudy.

The irruption of the various tribes of Barbarians into the empire, finally contributed to diſturb philoſophical enquiry.

(To be continued.)

Observations *on* Longevity.

From Sir John Sinclair's Eſſays on Miſcellaneous Subjects.

Introduction.

THE means of preſerving health, and of attaining great age, are ſubjects which ſeem to be well entitled to the peculiar attention of every thinking man. In regard to the former, there is no queſtion: the pleaſure that ariſes from the poſſeſſion of health, and the diſtreſs which ſickneſs occaſions, are perpetual mementos that health cannot be neglected. But as to the latter, the propriety of aſpiring to long life has been doubted; and it is ſaid, that after a perſon has lived for fifty or ſixty years, and has fulfilled his duties as a man, that he had better retire to make way for others, and that the ſooner he quits theſe ſublunary ſcenes the better. Such ſentiments, however, ought not to be indulged. If perſons lived only for themſelves, and for the gratification of their own paſſions, and to promote their own intereſts alone, this might be the caſe. But if we live, as we ought to do, to promote the happineſs of others as well as our own, and if by living long, we can be of more ſervice, from the knowledge which greater experience, and longer obſervation, muſt neceſſarily furniſh, the reſult is, that we ought to live as long as we have health and ſtrength to perform good actions to others, and that the power of doing good, ought to be the proper limit by which our wiſhes for exiſtence ought to be bounded: nor ought it to be omitted, that there is an evident and neceſſary connexion between good health and longevity, as it is impoſſible to poſſeſs the one, without its contributing to the enjoyment of the other.

In ſketching out ſome obſervations on this important ſubject, it is my intention to ſtate, 1. The circumſtances which tend to promote longevity. 2. The rules which have been adopted by thoſe who have attained great age. 3. The peculiar deſcription of countries

tries moſt remarkable for long life; and, 4. To add ſome tables of longevity and the duration of human life.

I. Circumſtances tending to promote Longevity.

The circumſtances tending to promote longevity may be conſidered under the following general heads.—1. Climate. 2. Form of the individual. 3. Parentage. 4. Natural diſpoſition. 5. Situation in life. 6. Profeſſions. 7. Exerciſe or labour. 8. Connubial connections. 9. Sex; and, 10. Renewal of age.

1. *Climate.*—In the firſt place, climate ſeems to be of conſiderable importance; and it may be laid down as a general rule, that the moderate, or even the coldeſt climates, are the moſt favourable to long life. Heat ſeems to relax and enfeeble, cold to ſtrengthen and brace, the human frame. The diet alſo of hot countries is not ſo nouriſhing as that of cold *; and there is in general a greater diſpoſition, and greater opportunities to indulge in various exceſſes in the former, than in the latter. But if the climate be cool, a rainy atmoſphere ſeems to be leſs unfavourable to longevity than could well be imagined; for Ireland, which is a wet country, boaſts of a great number of old people. And a very large proportion of the aged who have lived in England and Scotland, have reſided in the weſtern, and, conſequently, the rannieſt counties in the iſland †.

2. *Form.*—The next circumſtance to be conſidered is, the form and ſize of the individual. It is generally admitted, that perſons of a compact ſhape, and of a moderate ſtature, are the moſt likely to live long. Heighth often originates from the diſproportioned growth of ſome particular part of the body, which neceſſarily has a tendency to engender weakneſs and diſeaſe. Tall perſons alſo are apt to acquire a habit of ſtooping, which contracts the cheſt, and is a great enemy to free reſpiration; whereas the ſhort-ſized find little difficulty in keeping themſelves erect, and are naturally much more active, by which the animal functions are retained in a ſtate of much greater perfection. The only diſadvantage attending a ſhort ſtature is, that it is frequently accompanied with corpulence, which is rather unfavourable to long life.

3. *Parentage.*—Being born of healthy parents, and exempted from hereditary diſeaſe, are circumſtances evidently favourable to longevity. A puny frame, like Cornaro's, may, by the greateſt care and anxiety, be preſerved in exiſtence; but thoſe who inherit health and ſtrength, and are born with robuſt conſtitutions, can alone expect not only to live long, but to enjoy the pleaſures and comforts of life, while they continue to poſſeſs it.

4. *Natural diſpoſition.*—Longevity alſo ſeems to depend much upon good temper, mixed at the ſame time with a cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition, or good ſpirits ‡. Neither the iraſcible, nor thoſe who, from deſpondency, ſink under the croſſes of life, can expect to live long. Even thoſe who ſuffer their ſtrength and ſpirits to be exhauſted

* In cold countries they live more upon animal, in hot countries upon vegetable, food, and fruits. A judicious mixture of both is the beſt plan to purſue, but of the two, animal food is the moſt nouriſhing.

† Moiſture, it would appear, is not prejudicial to health, if it does not affect the purity of the air. Even ſtagnated water, if in peat bogs or moraſſes, is not unwholeſome, as the water, by the aſtringency of the peat, is prevented from becoming putrid. Lincolnſhire, alſo, and ſeveral of the marſhy counties of England, can produce a number of inſtances of great age, but probably they were from the more elevated parts of theſe diſtricts.

‡ Hence the great age to which many of the French nobility lived, particularly before the regency of Orleans.

hauſted by ſevere ſtudy, or other mental exertions, ſeldom reach great age. In the long liſt of 1712 perſons who lived about a century, Fontenelle, (who did not quite reach 100 years) is the only author of any note; and his great age is aſcribed to the tranquil caſe of his temper, and that liveſneſs of ſpirits for which he was much diſtinguiſhed; for he retained to the laſt 'the youth of old age,' as the French happily expreſs it.

5. *Situation of life.*—It is commonly obſerved, 'that it is not the rich and great, nor thoſe who depend on medicines, who become old; but ſuch as uſe much exerciſe, are expoſed to the freſh air, and whoſe food is plain and moderate.' And it is certain that perſons of that deſcription, in general, ſtand the beſt chance of living long. At the ſame time, though inſtances of old age in great and noble perſonages are not often to be met with, yet they may be as many, 'in proportion to the ſmaller number of ſuch perſons,' as thoſe in the lower but more numerous claſſes of ſociety. Nor is there any thing inconſiſtent in power, rank, or wealth, being accompanied with a long period of exiſtence, provided other circumſtances are favourable to longevity.

6. *Profeſſions.*—In the next place, it is evident that long life muſt depend much on the manner in which the individual is employed. Unhealthy occupations generally become fatal. Yet Peter Prin, a glaſs-blower, is ſaid to have attained the great age of 101; and John Tyler, a miner at Leadhills in Scotland, is ſuppoſed to have reached even 132 years *. His age indeed, could not be proved by direct, but it reſts on very ſtrong circumſtantial evidence; and a perſon of the moſt undoubted authority, (Dr Walker, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh) informs men that in his muſcles, joints, and in his whole conformation and aſpect, he wore the appearance of more remote antiquity than he had ever ſeen in any human creature. But on the whole, farmers, gardeners, and labourers in the country, are in general the longeſt lived. Foot ſoldiers alſo, who have ſurvived the dangers of war, are remarkable for long life. They are generally ſtout and vigorous men, and the regularity to which ſurviving ſoldiers muſt have accuſtomed themſelves, while the careleſs and diſorderly drop off, the erect poſture to which they have been trained, and being of courſe men well formed by nature, and habituated to march and walk well, (which familiarizes them to a natural and healthy exerciſe) all combine in their favour.

7. *Exerciſe or labour.*—It is alſo proper to remark, that not only moderate exerciſe, but even labour, if not too ſevere, contributes to good health and old age. In many inſtances, perſons have worked at threſhing, and other laborious occupations, expoſed to a current of freſh air, after they had paſſed beyond the age of 100, and, if accuſtomed to them, they do not appear to have ſuffered any inconvenience from ſuch exertions.

8. *Connubial connections.*—Nor ought it to be omitted, that a large proportion of the long-lived, have preferred a married to a ſingle ſtate, and in general have left behind them a numerous family. Whether a life of celibacy occaſions diſeaſe, or leads to irregularity, or ſours the temper, or to whatever other cauſe it ought to be attributed, may be a ſubject of diſpute; but it is certain, that the number of ſingle perſons who live long,

* It is ſaid, that neither of theſe inſtances ought much to be wondered at, as a glaſs-blower is conſtantly expoſed to freſh and dry air, and the labour of miners under ground is not for many hours, and they generally reſide in hilly diſtricts.

long, bear no proportion to the married *.

9. *Sex.*—Further, though a greater number of males are born than of females, at leaſt in European countries, yet there is reaſon to believe, that of the two ſexes, women reach old age in the greateſt proportion. For this various cauſes may be aſſigned, as the greater regularity and temperance of their mode of living, their being leſs expoſed to dangers and hardſhips, leſs ſubject to violent agitations, and generally endowed with more cheerfulneſs and gentleneſs of diſpoſition.

10. *Renewal of youth.*—In the laſt place, among the ſymptoms of longevity, none is more ſtriking than when nature ſeems to renew itſelf, by producing, even in old age, new teeth, new hair, &c. but the inſtances of this are extremely rare.

II. *Rules tending to promote long Life.*

We ſhall now proceed to ſtate ſuch rules as have been followed by thoſe who have attained great age, as they may furniſh ſome hints that may be ſerviceable to others.

The plan laid down by the celebrated Cornaro, is well known, and the abſtemious manner in which he lived, has often been recommended to the imitation of others; but I queſtion much whether many would wiſh to lead the ſame life, for the ſake of mere exiſtence. Life is no longer deſirable than while it can be enjoyed with ſome degree of ſatisfaction, and it is of little conſequence, if a perſon merely vegetates, whether he lives or not.

Without entering therefore into various particulars, fitter for the diſcuſſions of experimental philoſophy, than for real life, (as weighing the food taken, &c. &c.) we ſhall proceed to mention the rules which have been found the moſt effectual, and which are the moſt likely to be carried into practice. They may be claſſed under the following heads:—1. Food. 2. Clothing. 3. Habitation. 4. Labour or exerciſe. 5. Habits or cuſtoms. 6. Medicine; and, 7. Diſpoſition of mind.

1. *Diet.*—The importance of wholeſome food, for the preſervation of health and long life, and the avoiding of exceſs, whether in eating or drinking, need not be dwelt upon. Some inſtances, indeed, are mentioned of perſons who have continued to commit exceſſes, and have lived long; but theſe are to be conſidered in no other light than as exceptions from a general rule; and it may reaſonably be contended, that if ſuch perſons lived to great age, notwithſtanding their intemperance, they would have lived much longer had they followed a different courſe.

2. *Clothing.*—It is equally unneceſſary to detail at any length, the neceſſity of warm clothing, more eſpecially in advanced life, and during the cold ſeaſons, as the beſt mode of preventing a number of diſeaſes to which old men are particularly expoſed, and which, by no other means, can be avoided.

3. *Habitation.*—The health of every individual muſt greatly depend on the place where he reſides, and the nature of the houſe which he inhabits; and as it has frequently been remarked, that the greateſt number of old people die in winter, and that many individuals, in a weak and conſumptive ſtate, are obliged to fly to warmer climates as the only means of ſafety, it has thence occurred to Dr Pearſon, that it would be of ſervice both to the aged and to the conſumptive, to have houſes erected of ſuch a peculiar conſtruction that the air could always be preſerved, not only pure, but nearly of the ſame, and of rather an elevated

* This applies to both ſexes, in particular to the male. Dr Ruſh of Philadelphia aſſerts, that he never ſaw but one unmarried man exceed fourſcore years.

vated temperature, ſo that the invalids who reſided in them ſhould never be effected by the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſons. Such an idea, it muſt be admitted, cannot be a general remedy or reſource, but it is well entitled to the attention of thoſe who are in affluent circumſtances, by ſome of whom, it is to be hoped, a hoſpital for the aged and the conſumptive will be erected, and the experiment fairly tried, both for their own ſakes, and for that of human nature in general.

4. *Exerciſe and labour.*—That either exerciſe or moderate labour is neceſſary even to aged perſons, for the purpoſe of preſerving the human frame in order, can hardly be queſtioned, provided any great exertion is avoided, than which nothing is more likely to deſtroy the ſprings of life, particularly when theſe become feeble. Travelling in moderation alſo, from the change of air and ſcene, has been found of great uſe.

5. *Habits and Cuſtoms.*—In the next place, good health, and conſequently longevity, depends much on perſonal cleanlineſs, and a variety of habits and cuſtoms, or minute attentions, which it is impoſſible here to diſcuſs. It were much to be wiſhed, that ſome author would undertake the trouble of collecting the reſult of general experience upon that ſubject, and would point out thoſe habits, which, taken ſingly, appear very trifling, yet when combined, there is every reaſon to believe, that much additional health and comfort would ariſe from their obſervance.

6. *Medicine.*—It is a common ſaying, that every man, after the age of forty, ſhould be his own phyſician. This ſeems, however, to be a dangerous maxim. The greateſt phyſicians, when they are ſick, ſeldom venture to preſcribe for themſelves, but generally rely on the advice of their medical friends. Perſons who pretend to be their own phyſicians, are generally much addicted to quackery, than which nothing can be more injurious to the conſtitution. It is eſſential to health, that medicines ſhould never be taken but when neceſſary, and never without the beſt advice, in regard to the commencement, which ought not to be too long delayed, otherwiſe much benefit cannot be expected from them, and alſo with reſpect to nature or ſort, quantity, and continuance.

At preſent, the powers of phyſic, it is generally acknowledged, are extremely bounded. The medical art, however, is probably ſtill in its infancy, and it is impoſſible yet to ſay, to what perfection it may reach, not only in conſequence of the new improvements which chemiſtry daily furniſhes, but alſo of thoſe which may be made, by the diſcovery of new and valuable plants, in countries either already known or hitherto unexplored, and indeed the new uſes to which old medicinal plants may be applied. Perhaps ſuch diſcoveries will be much accelerated, when, inſtead of being left to the zeal and induſtry of individuals, they ſhall meet with that public encouragement and protection, to which they are ſo peculiarly well entitled.

7. *Diſpoſition of mind.*—In the laſt place, nothing is more conducive to longevity than to preſerve equanimity and good ſpirits, and not to ſink under the diſappointments of life, to which all, but particularly the old, are neceſſarily ſubjected. Indeed this is a point which cannot be too much inculcated, for experience ſufficiently demonſtrates, that many periſh from deſpondency, who, if they had preſerved their ſpirit and vigour of mind, might have ſurvived many years longer.

III. *Countries remarkable for Longevity.*

The countries the moſt remarkable for long life are thoſe of a hilly nature.

nature. We are informed by Pallas, that the inhabitants of the mountainous diſtricts of the province of Iſeſk, in the northern parts of Siberia, live to a great age; that people of 100 years are very common; and that he ſaw an invalid ſoldier aged 120. The inhabitants of the plains in their neighbourhood, are, at the ſame time, by no means ſo healthy or ſo long lived. Buffon places the mountainous diſtricts of Scotland at the head of a liſt containing thoſe parts of Europe the moſt diſtinguiſhed for longevity; and, indeed, there is no country in Europe, where, in proportion to its population, a greater number of individuals reach to ſixty, and thence to eighty, and even ninety years of age, in full poſſeſſion of all their faculties, both perſonal and mental, than is the caſe in that part of Great Britain *. There is alſo every reaſon to believe, that many of the departments of France, and the mountainous diſtricts of Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, and even thoſe of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and America, will produce extraordinary inſtances of longevity, whenever any particular enquiry is made regarding that intereſting circumſtance.

4. *Tables of Longevity.*

Having thus diſcuſſed the ſubject of longevity in general, it may not be improper to lay before the reader the following table, explaining the ſhortneſs of human life, and pointing out how few there are, in proportion to the number born, who reach even the period of ſixty years.

Of a hundred men who are born, there die, according to Hufeland,

Under	10	50
Between 10 and	20	20
20 and	30	10
30 and	40	6
40 and	50	5
50 and	60	3
		94

Hence it would appear that there are only ſix out of a hundred, who ſtand a chance of living beyond ſixty years.

Of perſons who have lived above a hundred years, the induſtrious Haller has collected 1113 inſtances, and gives the following ſtatement of the duration of their lives.

Of thoſe who lived from 100 to 110 years, the inſtances have been above		1000
From 110 to 120	about	62
120 to 130	-	29
130 to 140	-	15
140 to 150	-	5
152	(Parr)	1
169	(Jenkins)	1
		1113

But in a recent publication, the following table is given as the reſult of a more extenſive collection of inſtances of longevity.

Of males and females, who lived from 100 to 110 years, both incluſive, the

* In a work containing a collection of inſtances of longevity, for no leſs a period than 733 years, namely, from A. D. 1066 to 1799, (by J. Eaſton) in which there is given the name, age, place of reſidence, &c. of 1712 perſons, from all parts of the world, who had attained to a century and upward, 170 are ſtated to have been natives of Scotland, and the two moſt remarkable in the whole liſt are Kentigern, a native of Scotland, and Peter Torton of Temeſwar, in Hungary, both of whom attained the great age of 185 years. This Kentigern, alſo known under the name of St. Mungo, was the founder of the biſhopric of Glaſgow. The following verſes were made on his extraordinary age and place of interment.

Cum octogenos centum quoque quinque vir annos
Complerat, Sanctus eſt Glaſgow funere functus.

Spotiſwood's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, page 11 and 112.

Ed. Mag. Sept. 1802.

the inſtances have been	-	1310
Above 110 to 120	-	277
120 to 130	-	84
130 to 140	-	26
140 to 150	-	7
150 to 160	-	3
160 to 170	-	2
170 to 185	-	3
		1712*

Concluſion.

Such is the ſubſtance of the obſervations which have occurred to me on this intereſting ſubject. I ſhall conclude with remarking, that on the whole, it is more than probable, by proper attention and good management, perſons in general might not only live longer, but might enjoy life with more reliſh, than is commonly the caſe at preſent; and it is to be hoped, in reſpect of this, as well as of many other particulars, that human nature is ſtill in the threſhold of acquirement, that it will yet obtain greater and more important acquiſitions of knowledge, and may reach further improvement, both with regard to the extent of perſonal and mental gratifications, which our ſpecies may be found capable of enjoying, and alſo the means of poſſeſſing them, with more ſatisfaction and comfort, and for a much longer period of time.

An Account of the Royal Institution *of* Great Britain.

AT a meeting of the managers and viſitors of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, held at the houſe of the Inſtitution, on the 26th day of April 1802, the following report, relative to the preſent ſtate of the Inſtitution, was laid before them by Count Rumford.

On the 25th of May laſt year I had the honour to lay before the managers an account, which by their direction was publiſhed in the journals of the Inſtitution on the 13th of June, reſpecting the progreſs that had been made in the arrangement of the Inſtitution at that time, and of the works that were then going on at the houſe of the Inſtitution; and I ſhall now briefly ſtate to the managers and viſitors what has ſince been accompliſhed, and what ſtill remains to be done to complete this great and intereſting eſtabliſhment in all its details.

The new lecture-room has been finiſhed, and is acknowledged to be one of the moſt beautiful and moſt convenient ſcientific theatres in Europe.

This room is ſo favourable to the propagation of ſound, that though it is ſufficiently capacious to contain 900 perſons, a whiſper may be diſtinctly heard from one extremity of it to the other, and no echo is ever perceived in it on any occaſion. It is ſo contrived, that day-light may be entirely excluded in a moment, by lowering the moveable ceiling of the lantern, by which the light enters the room from above, and allowing it to reſt on the cornice which makes the finiſh of the lower part of the lantern, juſt above the level of the flat part of the ceiling of the room.

The form of the room is ſemicircular, with an addition of a parallelogram, equal in length to the diameter of the circular part of the room (ſixty feet) and fifteen feet wide; and there are eleven rows of ſeats riſing one above the other below, and three rows of ſeats in the gallery: and there is a covered circular paſſage, eight feet wide, all round the room, without, under the higher rows of ſeats, next the wall, and four convenient openings or *vomitoria*, with light doors with two wings, which ſhut of themſelves without noiſe, forming ſo many paſſages of communication between the lower part of the theatre or

* See Eaſton on Longevity, printed in 1799.

or pit, and the arched gallery or paſſage without.

The floor and ſeats of this theatre are painted of a dark green colour; and the ſeats are all covered with green moreen cuſhions. The floor of the circular paſſage without, which ſurrounds the pit, and the ſtairs belonging to the *vomitoria*, are all covered with green cloth, to prevent the noiſe of the footſteps from being heard of thoſe who come in or go out of the theatre during the lecture.

The windows which form the lantern (which is fifteen feet in diameter) are all double, which not only renders the temperature of the room very equal and pleaſant, but alſo prevents ſo effectually all noiſes from without diſturbing the ſilence which reigns in the room, that even the rumbling of the carriages which paſs in the neighbouring ſtreets is never heard in it.

This theatre is warmed in cold weather by ſteam, which coming in covered and concealed tubes, from the lower part of the houſe, circulates in a large ſemicircular copper tube, eight inches in diameter, and above ſixty feet long, which is concealed under the riſing ſeats of the pit.

Adjoining to this new theatre is the apparatus room, which communicates with it by a door which is on one ſide of the large open chimney fire-place within the theatre, and juſt behind the lecturer's table, which chimney fire-place ſerves for placing the furnaces that are occaſionally uſed in the chymical experiments.

The repoſitory, which is 44 feet long, and 33 feet wide (the ceiling of which, and the floor of the theatre, which is above it, being ſupported by two rows of handſome columns,) is finiſhed, and already contains a conſiderable number of ſpecimens of new and uſeful mechanical contrivances.

The chymical laboratory, in which there is proviſion made for placing and uſing no leſs than ſixteen furnaces of different kinds at the ſame time, is quite finiſhed, and has been furniſhed, under the direction of the committee of chymiſtry (which has been formed ſince the laſt year) with a very complete chymical apparatus, and alſo with a conſiderable proviſion of materials neceſſary in making chymical experiments.

All the workſhops of the Inſtitution are now quite finiſhed; and they have been furniſhed with the moſt complete ſets of tools that could be procured; and ſeveral excellent workmen are now employed in them; and a great variety of uſeful articles, deſigned as models for imitation, have already been manufactured in the houſe, and are ready to be delivered to any of the proprietors or ſubſcribers to the Inſtitution who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe them.

The great kitchen at the houſe of the Inſtitution has been finiſhed, and now contains a variety of new and uſeful utenſils, and implements of cookery, many of which are in daily uſe, and others which are not are ſo expoſed to view as to be eaſily underſtood, and their merit appreciated.

The dining-room and the managers room, which is adjoining to it, have both been quite finiſhed and furniſhed.

The converſation-room has been finiſhed, and every thing has been prepared for its being uſed as a coffee-room. It is now ſet apart for the reading of the domeſtic newſpapers, of which no leſs a number than ten are regularly taken in; and it has been furniſhed with a ſet of the beſt geographical maps and charts that were to be procured. In ſelecting them, the advice and aſſiſtance of that able geographer Major Rennell, were obtained. The maps are fitted up according to a new method, which has been found to be very convenient, and at the ſame time to contribute much to the economy of ſpace, and to the preſervation of the maps.

The

The firſt reading room (that neareſt to the great hall,) has lately been appropriated excluſively to the reading of foreign newſpapers. It is lighted up, as formerly, every evening; and on the table are found ſeven foreign gazettes, from different parts of the continent, in the French and German Languages, which are regularly taken in, and which, coming by the poſt, conſtantly arrive at the earlieſt periods.

Mr Stanhope, of the general poſt-office, has generouſly undertaken to manage the whole buſineſs of procuring theſe foreign newſpapers, and to cauſe them to be delivered at the houſe of the Inſtitution free of all expences for poſtage.

The ſecond, or principal reading-room, which is 26 feet long, by 24 wide, has been fitted up in a very complete and elegant manner, and furniſhed with neat book-caſes, which now extend round three ſides of the room, affording ſpace for more than 3800 volumes. This arrangement has rendered it poſſible to allow the ſecond lecture-room (which at ſome future period is to become the library) to remain for ſome time longer in its preſent ſtate; and it will no doubt be found very uſeful for giving, occaſionally, lectures on particular ſubjects, unconnected with the general courſes of lectures that are regularly given in the great lecture-room by the profeſſors and lecturers of the Inſtitution. This ſecond lecture-room will likewiſe be found very convenient for the meetings of the committees of the Inſtitution, and for exhibiting new experiments to ſelect meetings of ſcientific men.

But to return to the principal reading room. The accommodations for thoſe who frequent this room have been greatly augmented ſince the laſt year. There are now two long mahogany tables (each 11 feet in length, and 3 feet ten inches wide) covered with green cloth, which are placed parallel to each other, on oppoſite ſides of the room; and each of theſe tables is well lighted at night by an elegant Grecian lamp of three branches, ſuſpended by a chain from the ceiling of the room, and covered with a ſhade of white ſilk.

On theſe tables are found no leſs than 54 foreign and domeſtic, ſcientific and literary periodical publications, which are regularly taken in.

The books in the library of the Inſtitution have been conſiderably increaſed during the laſt year, both by preſents and by new purchaſes.

The principal reading-room has been ornamented by an elegant buſt of his majeſty, our moſt gracious ſovereign, patron of the Inſtitution; and by the buſts of thoſe great luminaries of ſcience, Bacon, and the immortal Newton.

With regard to the public opinion reſpecting the Inſtitution, I have the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction in being able to lay before the managers and viſitors indiſputable proofs of its growing reputation. The reading-rooms and lectures at the houſe of the Inſtitution are conſiderably more frequented this year than they ever have been before; and, although the prices of proprietors' ſhares, and of life and annual ſubſcriptions, have been conſiderably raiſed, the liſt of proprietors and ſubſcribers have, during the laſt ten months, been augmented by no leſs than 154 new names, as will appear by the following ſtatement.

There were belonging to the Royal Inſtitution

	On June 5, 1801.	On April 26, 1802.	Augmentation.
Proprietors, .	325	341	16
Life ſubſcribers .	268	284	16
Annual ſubſcribers	527	649	122
Total	1120	1274	154

The income and pecuniary reſources of the Inſtitution have, of courſe kept pace with the increaſe of its proprietors

proprieeors and ſubſcribers; and its expences, though they have neceſſarily been very heavy, while ſo great and extenſive a plan has been carrying into execution, yet they have been regulated with ſo much order and economy, that the proprietors will, no doubt, be ſatisfied with the accounts that will be laid before them at their next annual meeting, which will be held in a few days.

It will ſtill be freſh in the recollection of the managers and viſitors, that when, in the year 1800, it was finally determined by the proprietors to undertake the additional buildings at the houſe of the Inſtitution, it was then thought to be quite impoſſible to complete ſo great and expenſive an undertaking without a loan of at leaſt 5000l.; and it will likewiſe be remembered that, on opening a ſubſcription for that purpoſe, no leſs a ſum than 7000l. was generouſly offered, by a comparatively ſmall number of the proprietors, in a very ſhort time. It will alſo be recollected that I took the liberty in the report which I had the honour to lay before the managers laſt year, on the 25th of May, to expreſs a hope that not only the expences of the new buildings above-mentioned, but of others alſo which were wanted, and of all the alterations and additions that would be neceſſary to be made to finiſh the houſe in the moſt complete manner, and to furniſh it elegantly, might, perhaps, with due care and attention, be defrayed without calling for any part of that ſum of 7000l.; which had been ſubſcribed to enable the managers to complete this great undertaking.

I have now, in common with my two colleagues of the committee of expenditure, (Lord Pelham and Mr Sullivan) who with myſelf have been ſpecially charged by the managers of the Inſtitution with the ſuperintendance and controul of theſe expences, the pleaſure to ſtate that theſe hopes have not been diſappointed.

By the accounts which have been laid before the viſitors, it appears,

That the whole of the ſums that have from time to time become due to Mr Hancock, who contracted with the managers for completing the new buildings, have been regularly paid. That his work having been finiſhed, and regularly examined by the ſurveyor of the Inſtitution, his accounts have been cloſed, and the balance due to him from the Inſtitution has been ſettled.

That the inſtalments agreed to be advanced to him, on his ſeparate contract for completing the attic ſtory, have likewiſe been regularly paid, and that no more than about 500l. will be due to him, on his laſt contract, when he ſhall have completed the whole of that work; which will be finiſhed in a few weeks.

It appeared likewiſe, by theſe accounts, that all the carpenters, plumbers, painters, and glaziers bills, for extra work at the houſe of the Inſtitution—not included in Mr Hancock's contracts—have been brought to account: that the ſalaries and wages of thoſe who conſtitute the eſtabliſhment of the Inſtitution have been regularly paid; and that all the tradeſmens bills have been duly checked and regularly diſcharged.

And, laſtly, that all the ſums due from the Inſtitution on current accounts, including every demand that can be brought againſt the Inſtitution, even after all the new works now carrying on at the houſe of the Inſtitution ſhall have been completed, amounts to about 3900l.; while the ſums belonging to the Inſtitution in the hands of their different bankers, added to thoſe ſums which are due to the Inſtitution from proprietors and ſubſcribers, and from ſome other perſons, amounts to about 8100l.

From this ſtatement it is evident that the Inſtitution has been completed without any debt being incurred; and, by an account which has been laid

laid before the managers and viſitors, it appears that the preſent annual income of the Inſtitution is quite ſufficient to defray all the expences of keeping it.

The Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain may therefore be conſidered as finiſhed and firmly eſtabliſhed. That it may long continue to flouriſh is, no doubt, the ardent wiſh of thoſe who are connected with it; and alſo of all thoſe who are acquainted with the principles on which it is founded, and who know how powerfully it muſt contribute to the general diffuſion of an active ſpirit of inquiry and uſeful improvement among all ranks of ſociety.

Memoirs of the PROGRESS *of the* PHYSICAL SCIENCES *and the* USEFUL ARTS.

A NEW Society, ſimilar in its nature and deſign to our Society of Arts, has been lately inſtituted at Paris. Count Rumford and Sir Charles Blagden were preſent at a late meeting of that Society, and have been choſen members of it. The firſt conſul of France has offered a liberal reward for the firſt important diſcoveries which ſhall be made in that country toward the completion of our knowledge of Galvaniſm. Since a reward was granted by parliament to Dr Carmichael Smith, for his invention for preventing or ſtopping the infection of epidemical fevers by means of nitric acid, the philoſophers of France have zealouſly interpoſed, to claim to their own country the priority in this diſcovery. In a memoir addreſſed to the conſuls, M. Chaptal, the chymiſt, and miniſter of France for domeſtic affairs, has ſtated a deduction of facts to prove, that M. de Morveau-Guyton invented a method of preventing peſtilential infection, by the uſe of muriatic acid, long before Dr Carmichael Smith had applied nitric acid to the ſame purpoſe; and therefore the merit of the diſcovery remains ſubſtantially with the Frenchman. But by M. Chaptal's reaſonings, that merit ſhould rather be referred to thoſe who firſt employed fumigations of any ſort againſt infection. For the uſe of muriatic acid, in order to ſuch an end, certainly differs not more from fumigations with aromatics, from aſperſions with vinegar, or even from the lighting of great fires to deſtroy infection, than differs the uſe of nitric from that of muriatic acid, to accompliſh the ſame end. In our judgment then, Dr Carmichael Smith's invention has juſt as good a claim to the praiſe of originality, as has that of De Morveau-Guyton.

It is well known that in Siberia, and on grounds near to the great river Ohio, in North America, have been diſcovered, at the diſtance of a number of years backward, ſkeletons more or leſs perfect, of certain gigantic animals of which the living ſpecies are not known now to exiſt on this globe. In the end of April laſt, another ſkeleton of a like gigantic and unknown animal, was accidentally found by workmen digging a trench for a vineyard, in the neighbourhood of Rome. Its thigh bone was found to be in circumference two feet four inches; one of its teeth was in length ſix inches. The whole ſkeleton being negligently handled, crumbled into duſt, ſoon after its expoſure to the air. Such diſcoveries in the ſcience of Natural Hiſtory, may lead at length to ſome important general reſult.

It has been nearly aſcertained with ſufficient preciſion, that native deafneſs is always owing to exceſſive tenſion or extreme relaxation of the tympanum of the ear. This relaxation, or exceſſive tenſion, has been found to depend on glandular obſtructions; and the uſe of antimony has been therefore propoſed by Dr Gall,

Gall, at Vienna, as a remedy, which, by reſtoring the proper energies of the glands, may revive the loſt ſenſe of hearing.

The Society of Arts in London has offered a hundred and eighty-one præmia, for the moſt ſucceſsful attempts to ſupply ſo many ſpecified deſiderata in Agriculture, Chymiſtry, the Fine Arts, Manufactures, Colonial Improvements, Mechanics, &c.

Mr Lawrence of Lambeth, in Surry, has lately aſcertained that a tanning liquor may be made juſt as well of ſaw-duſt of oak, as of oak-bark. He has taken care to ſecure to himſelf the property of the invention under a patent-right.

A proceſs of white-waſhing, with a preparation adapted to deſtroy inſects, has been lately imported from Egypt to France, by Mr St Bernard. The preparation is made by adding a few handfuls of common ſalt to every hundred weight of lime. New experiments have been inſtituted at Paris, to aſcertain its efficacy. Should the reſult of theſe prove completely ſatisfactory, a preparation ſo uſeful and ſo ſimple, cannot be too highly valued.

A Mr Williams of Portſmouth, has lately contrived a peculiar conſtruction of carriages, in which, by means of a rolling ſplinter bar fixed with collars or eyes to the main ſplinter bar, the horſes may be inſtantaneouſly diſengaged from the carriage on any ſudden danger.

MELANCHOLY; *A Viſion.*

Few know that elegance of ſoul refin'd
Whoſe ſoft ſenſation feels a quicker joy
From melancholy's ſcenes, than the dull pride
Of taſtleſs ſplendor and magnificence
Can e'er afford.

WARTON.

IN one of my midnight rambles down the ſide of the Trent, the river which waters the place of my nativity, as I was muſing on the various evils which darken the life of man, and which have their riſe in the malevolence and ill-nature of his fellows, the ſound of a flute from an adjoining copſe attracted my attention. The tune it played was mournful, yet ſoothing. It was ſuited to the ſolemnity of the hour. As the diſtant notes came wafted at intervals on my ear, now with gradual ſwell, then dying away on the ſilence of the night, I felt the tide of indignation ſubſide within me, and give place to the ſolemn calm of repoſe. I liſtened for ſome time in breathleſs raviſhment. The ſtrain ceaſed, yet the ſounds ſtill vibrated on my heart, and the viſions of bliſs which they excited, ſtill glowed on my imagination. I was then ſtanding in one of my favourite retreats. It was a little alcove, overſhadowed with willows, and a moſſy ſeat at the back invited to reſt. I laid myſelf liſtleſsly on the bank. The Trent murmured ſoftly at my feet, and the willows ſighed as they waved over my head. It was the holy moment of repoſe, and I ſoon ſunk into a deep ſleep. The operations of fancy in a ſlumber, induced by a combination of circumſtances ſo powerful and uncommon, could not fail to be wild and romantic in the extreme. Methought I found myſelf in an extenſive area, filled with an immenſe concourſe of people. At one end was a throne of adamant, on which ſat a female, in whoſe aſpect I immediately recognized a divinity. She was clad in a garb of azure, on her forehead ſhe bore a ſun, whoſe ſplendour the eyes of many were unable to bear, and whoſe rays illumined the whole ſpace, and penetrated into the deepeſt receſſes of darkneſs. The aſpect of the goddeſs at a diſtance was forbidding, but on a nearer approach it was mild and engaging. Her eyes were blue and piercing, and there was a faſcination in her ſmile which charmed as if by enchantment. The air of intelligence which beamed in her look, made the beholder ſhrink into himſelf with the conſciouſneſs of inferiority; yet the affability of her deportment, and the ſimplicity and gentleneſs of her manners ſoon re-aſſured him, while the bewitching ſoftneſs which ſhe could at times aſſume, won his permanent eſteem. On enquiry of a byſtander who,

who it was that ſat on the throne, and what was the occaſion of ſo uncommon an aſſembly, he informed me that it was the goddeſs of wiſdom, who had at laſt ſucceeded in regaining the dominion of the earth, which folly had ſo long uſurped; and that ſhe ſat there in her judicial capacity, in order to try the merits of many who were ſuppoſed to be the ſecret emiſſaries of Folly. In this way I underſtood Envy and Malevolence had been ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment, though ſeveral of their adherents yet remained among men, whoſe minds were too groſs to be irradiated with the light of wiſdom. One trial I underſtood was juſt ended, and another ſuppoſed delinquent was about to be put to the bar. With much curioſity I hurried forwards to ſurvey the figure which now approached. She was habited in black, and veiled to the waiſt. Her pace was ſolemn and majeſtic, yet in every movement it was a winning gracefulneſs. As ſhe approached to the bar, I got a nearer view of her, when what was my aſtoniſhment to recognize in her the perſon of my favourite goddeſs Melancholy. Amazed that ſhe whom I had always looked upon as the ſiſter and companion of Wiſdom, ſhould be brought to trial as an emiſſary and an adherent of Folly, I waited in mute impatience for the accuſation which could be framed againſt her.—On looking towards the centre of the area, I was much ſurpriſed to ſee a buſtling little *Cit* of my acquaintance, who, by his hemming and clearing, I concluded was going to make the charge. As he was a ſelf-important little fellow, full of conſequence and buſineſs, and totally incapable of all the finer emotions of the ſoul, I could not conceive what ground of complaint *he* could have againſt Melancholy, who, I was perſuaded, would never have deigned to take up her reſidence for a moment in *his* breaſt. When I recollected, however, that he had ſome ſparks of ambition in his compoſition, and that he was an envious carping little mortal, who had formed the deſign of ſhouldering himſelf into notice by decrying the defects of others, while he was inſenſible to his own, my amazement and my apprehenſions vaniſhed as I perceived he only wanted to make a diſplay of his own talents, in doing which I did not fear his making himſelf ſufficiently ridiculous.

After a good deal of irrelevant circumlocution, he boldly began the accuſation of Melancholy. I ſhall not dwell upon many abſurd and many invidious parts of his ſpeech, nor upon the many blunders in the miſapplication of words, ſuch as *deduce* for *detract*, and others of a ſimilar nature, which my poor friend committed in the courſe of his harangue, but ſhall only dwell upon the material parts of the charge.

He repreſented the priſoner as the offſpring of *Idleneſs* and *Diſcontent*, who was at all times a ſulky, ſullen, and *eminently uſeleſs* member of the community, and not unfrequently a very dangerous one. He declared it to be his opinion, that in caſe ſhe were to be ſuffered to prevail, mankind would ſoon become *too idle to go*, and would all lie down and periſh through indolence, or through forgetting that ſuſtenance was neceſſary for the preſervation of exiſtence; and concluded with painting the horrors which would attend ſuch a depopulation of the earth, in ſuch colours as made many weak minds regard the goddeſs with fear and abhorrence.

Having concluded, the accuſed was called upon for her defence. She immediately, with a graceful geſture, lifted up the veil which concealed her face, and diſcovered a countenance ſo ſoft, ſo lovely, and ſo ſweetly expreſſive, as to ſtrike the beholders with involuntary admiration, and which, at one glance, overturned all the ſimſy ſophiſtry of my poor friend the citizen; and when the ſilver tones of her voice were heard, the murmurs which until then had continually ariſen from the crowd were huſhed to a dead ſtill, and the whole multitude ſtood tranſfixed in breathleſs attention. As near as I can recollect, theſe were the words in which ſhe addreſſed herſelf to the throne of Wiſdom.

I ſhall not deign to give a DIRECT *anſwer to the various inſinuations which have been thrown out againſt me by my accuſer.* Let it ſuffice that I declare my true hiſtory, in oppoſition to that which has been ſo artfully fabricated to my diſadvantage. In that early age of the world, when mankind followed the peaceful avocations of a paſtoral life only, and contentment and harmony reigned in every vale, I was not known among men; but when, in proceſs of time,

Ambition

Ambition and Vice, with their attendant evils, were ſent down as a ſcourge to the human race, I made my appearance. I am the offſpring of Misfortune and Virtue, and was ſent by Heaven to teach my parents how to ſupport their afflictions with magnanimity. As I grew up, I became the intimate favourite of the wiſeſt among men. I was the boſom friend of Plato, and other illuſtrious ſages of antiquity, and was then often known by the name of Philoſophy, though, in preſent times, when that title is uſurped by mere makers of experiments, and inventors of blacking cakes, I am only known by the appellation of Melancholy. So far from being of a diſcontented diſpoſition, my very eſſence is pious and reſigned contentment. I teach my votaries to ſupport every viciſſitude of fortune with calmneſs and fortitude. It is mine to ſubdue the ſtormy propenſities of paſſion and vice, to foſter and encourage the principles of benevolence and philanthropy, and to cheriſh and bring to perfection the ſeeds of virtue and wiſdom. Though feared and hated by thoſe who, like my accuſer, are ignorant of my nature, I am courted and cheriſhed by all the truly wiſe, the good, and the great; the poet woos me as the goddeſs of inſpiration; the true philoſopher acknowledges himſelf indebted to me for his moſt expanſive views of human nature; the good man owes to me that hatred of the wrong and love of the right, and that diſdain for the conſequences which may reſult from the performance of his duties, which keeps him good; and the religious flies to me for the only clear and unencumbered view of the attributes and perfections of the Deity. So far from being idle, my mind is ever on the wing in the regions of fancy, or that true philoſophy which opens the book of human nature, and raiſes the ſoul above the evils incident to life. If I am uſeleſs, in the ſame degree were Plato and Socrates, Locke and Reid uſeleſs: it is true, that my immediate influence is confined, but its effects are diſſeminated by means of literature over every age and nation, and mankind, in every generation, and in every clime, may look to me as their remote illuminator, the original ſpring of the principal intellectual benefits they poſſeſs. But as there is no good without its attendant evil, ſo I have an elder ſiſter, called Phrenzy, for whom I have often been miſtaken, who ſometimes follows cloſe on my ſteps, and to her I owe much of the obloquy which is attached to my name, though the puerile accuſation which has juſt been brought againſt me turns on points which apply more excluſively to myſelf.

She ceaſed, and a dead pauſe enſued. The multitude ſeemed ſtruck with the faſcination of her utterance and geſture, and the ſounds of her voice ſtill ſeemed to vibrate on every ear. The attention of the aſſembly, however, was ſoon recalled to the accuſer, and their indignation at his baſeneſs aroſe to ſuch a height, as to threaten general tumult, when the goddeſs of Wiſdom aroſe, and waving her hand for ſilence, beckoned the priſoner to her, placed her on her right hand, and with a ſweet ſmile acknowledged her for her old companion and friend. She then turned to the accuſer, with a frown of ſeverity ſo terrible that I involuntarily ſtarted with terror for my poor miſguided friend, and with the violence of the ſtart I awoke, and inſtead of the throne of the goddeſs of Wiſdom, and the vaſt aſſembly of people, beheld the firſt rays of the morning peeping over the eaſtern cloud; and inſtead of the loud murmurs of the incenſed multitude, heard nothing but the ſoft gurgling of the river at my feet, and the ruſtling wing of the ſky-lark, who was now beginning his firſt matin ſong,

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

TO ROBERT ANDERSON, M. D.

On his arrival at Dromore House, August 9. 1802.

By T. S. Esq.

FRIEND of the Muſes, welcome to Dromore!
Welcome to PERCY's hoſpitable dome,
Where every modeſt ſon of liberal lore,
Where Genius always finds himſelf at home!

As with the father of theſe blooming ſhades
In converſe ſweet you paſs the claſſic hour,
Methinks I ſee the nine harmonious maids
Conduct your wandering ſteps from bower to bower;

Whilſt

Whilſt Phœbus, leaning from his car on high,
And reining in his fiery courſers' ſpeed,
Bends on his favourites a benignant eye,
As they along each winding track proceed.

Even Nature's ſelf, in compliment to you,
Her richeſt robe of waving verdure wears:
The clouds diſperſe, the birds their ſongs renew,
And tardy ſummer all at once appears.

Friend of the Muſes! welcome to Dromore!
May every heart-felt joy attend your ſtay;
And when you ſeek again your native ſhore,
May Safety ſhield you o'er the wat'ry way.

Dromore, Aug. 10th 1802.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE OUTCAST.

OH wherefore doſt thou ſhiver here
In ocean's ſpectre-haunted cave,
While round the cold expiring year
The ſpirits of the tempeſt rave?

Hark how the troubled waters ſound
Beneath the chariot of the ſtorm!
Ah me! the wild winds, whiſtling round,
Will freeze to death thy fragile form.

Dim, in that hollow cloſing eye,
Gleams the faint light of tranſient fires,
While thy cold heart ſcarce yields the ſigh
That on thy frozen lip expires.

Oh! hear me, ſorrow's lovely child!
Far from this ſcene of terror fly;
Ah! can the face of beauty mild
Brave the loud blaſt that ſhakes the ſky?

Yes, the meek charities of home
Again ſhall warm thy troubled ſoul,
Lone tenant of the rocky dome,
And bid the tear of tranſport roll.

Ah! many a fierce o'erwhelming blaſt
That awes the ſpirit of the ſea,
Hath o'er yon ſurging billows paſt
Since this dim cavern ſhelter'd me.

'Tis mine to watch and tremble here,
'Mid cliffs that ſtem the mountain wave,
While Midnight's robe of darkneſs drear
Hangs dreadful o'er my echoing cave.

And here on Nature's awful form
I fix my ſoul-enraptur'd gaze,
While thro' the curtains of the ſtorm
On her wild brow the meteors blaze.

When twilight's ſhadowy gloom is ſpread,
And Winter lights his northern ſtar,
'Tis here I ſhroud my orphan head,
To mark the elemental war.

For me no anxious parent weeps,
Nor o'er my homeleſs wand'ring mourns:
Deep in yon ſurge my father ſleeps,
Whoſe white foam to the night-ſtar burns.

Theſe hoary cliffs that prop the ſkies,
And mock the tempeſt, raging wild,
That echoes to his dying cries,
Receives his wretched outcaſt child.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE INVITATION;

AN ELEGY.

FLY, lovely Anna! fly the haunts of men,
Where wealth and honour every thought employ;
Repair, with me, to yon ſequeſter'd *glen*,
Where Fancy riots with unbounded joy.

There nature, in her richeſt garb arrayed,
Shall wake to heaven devotion's dormant flame:
There no intruder ſhall our peace invade,
No ſlanderous tongue reproach our ſpotleſs name.

Hard by yon rill, beneath the flowering thorn
That ſcreens its tenant from the ſcorching beam,
We'll mark the echoings of the hunter's horn,
And catch the muſic of the paſſing ſtream.

The cheerful ſtrains that burſt from every ſpray,
Shall lull to reſt each riſing anxious care;
While Anna's words and Anna's ſmiles repay
The tender ſorrows that for her I bear.

To yonder cliff our eager ſteps we'll guide,
That hangs projecting o'er the ſtream below;
And mark with curious eye the ſpeckled tribe,
Swift cleave the waters that unruffled flow.

Thence will we turn to yonder time-worn tower,
Where ravens ſhelter in the wintry ſtorm;
And penſive view the wrecks of ruined power,
And heave a ſigh o'er grandeur's faded form.

And when the ſun withdraws his ſilver light,
And tinges nature with his rays of gold,
When weary ſhepherds, at th' approach of night,
Drive home their lambkins to the graſſy fold;

From ſcenes like theſe our wand'ring ſteps we'll turn,
And join the ſtill-increaſing train of Care;
And when our breaſts with rural paſſions burn,
To theſe retreats, my Anna, we'll repair.

PIRN, *Sept. 15th 1802.* D. B.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON A YOUNG LADY'S LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

WHILE roaming at large thro' the wilds of ſweet nature,
With each lovely object to gladden the eye,

Ah!

Ah! why ſhould this ſadneſs o'erſpread
ev'ry feature?
Ah! why from my boſom ſhould burſt the
deep ſigh?

From the green ſhady grove, from the
hawthorn-tree blooming
Each feathered ſongſter in wild concert
join'd,
Each flow'ret its ſweeteſt of colours aſſum-
ing,
Conſpires to drive ſorrow and care from
my mind.

But in vain the wild ſongſter ſings ſweet
from the bowers,
In vain each fair flow'ret enamels the
green;
Since the ſweeteſt of ſongſters, the faireſt
of flowers,
My *Mary* no longer enlivens the ſcene.

M.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN ON LEAVING TRAQUAIR MANSE,
May 9th 1802.

LOUD howl'd the blaſt, and gloomy Night
In ſilent majeſty came on:
Dark clouds conceal'd the Moon's pale light;
No ſtar to cheer the traveller ſhone:
Loud ſcream'd the owl's ill-boading tone;
The ſtreams in ſullen murmurs roar'd;
When on *Quair*'s banks a Youth, alone,
The ſtrains of woe thus penſive pour'd:

Ye winding ſtreams and groves adieu!
Scenes to remembrance ever dear!
Where oft I raptur'd roam'd to view
The beauties of the rolling year!
No more when ſmiling Spring draws near,
And ſcatters flowerets o'er the vale,
Will your wing'd ſenants charm my ear,
With muſic floating in the gale!

With Night's dark ſhades encompaſs'd round,
Forlorn, I melancholy ſtray;
No Friend pours balm into my wound!
No Friend directs my wandering way!
From Wealth's bright eye, no genial ray
Illumes my Cell!—Thy ruthleſs power,
Misfortune, makes my hopes decay,
And gives to grief the lingering hour!

Ye ſweet, ye happy days, adieu!
When I, a child ſkipp'd o'er the lawn,
Gathering the wild-blown flowers; nor knew
That ſorrow was the lot of man!
Blithe as the Lark, I hail'd the dawn,
At ev'n ſunk in the arms of ſleep;
But every joy is now withdrawn,
And day and night I'm doom'd to weep!

At Fortune's nod, from ſhore to ſhore,
Expos'd to every ſtorm that blows,
I wander'd *Scotia*'s mountains o'er
Searching, in vain, for calm repoſe!
At laſt a brighter day aroſe,
That led me to theſe bowers in peace,
And here, Hope whiſper'd, end thy woes,
And here ſhall all thy wanderings ceaſe!

Falſe Hope! how oft have I believ'd
Implicitly thy flattering tongue!
And, ah! how oft have been deceiv'd!
Since manhood came with paſſions ſtrong!
Thy witching ſmile, thy ſyren ſong,
That promis'd joy, and baniſh'd fear,
Increaſe the weight of every wrong,
Which now Misfortune makes me bear!

But why at Fortune's wrongs repine?
Why weep o'er human miſery?—
—Fame bids the child of woe reſign
His will to heav'n without a ſigh!
'Tis when the tempeſt rages high
The ſoul her claim to glory makes!
The brave can view with fearleſs eye
The ſcenes at which the coward ſhakes!—

When Eve her yellow radiance ſhed,
Oft on thy banks, meandering *Quair!*
Sweet Poeſy my ſteps has led,
To cull thy flowers that bloom'd ſo fair.
The beauties Nature ſcatter'd there,
The ſports that to the ſwains belong,
The lover's joy, the lover's care,
Inſpir'd the wild, impaſſion'd ſong!

Thus wandering, rapt in thought ſublime,
I fear'd not day's departing beam;
Nor mark'd the ſilent flight of time;—
Till ſtarting from ſweet Fancy's dream,
I, wondering, ſaw Night's empreſs gleam
O'er *Pfora*'s mountains diſtant far,
And, glittering, on the murmuring ſtream,
The rays of many a twinkling ſtar.

Then as I trode my homeward way,
Mid Nature's mild and ſilent reign,
The Wanderer pour'd this ſimple lay;—
"Here Virtue and her ſmiling train,
In theſe lov'd bowers will ſure remain;
And here her altar will I raiſe;
And daily in the hallow'd ſtrain
I'll ſwell the grateful note of praiſe!

"What tho' nor wealth, nor power, nor
pride,
(The bloſſoms of a ſummer's day)
Shall viſit, *Quair*, thy flowery ſide;
Yet here Content and Peace will ſtay;
And Health ſhall breathe the gales that
play
Among thy buſhes blooming green;
And Labour raiſe a ſprightlier lay
Than ever fills the courtly ſcene.

"Here Meditation, penſive Maid!
Shall ſoothe the ſoul with grief oppreſs'd;
Benevolence too, in ſmiles array'd,
In bleſſing others ſhall be bleſs'd;
And Friendſhip here ſhall lull to reſt
The heart that would at Fate repine;
And Love, in truth's fair garments dreſt,
Shall light his torch at Beauty's ſhrine.

"And

And he, if Folly's giddy brood,
Or Vice's black and haggard train,
Dare on theſe hallow'd bounds intrude,
Where Death extends his awful reign *,
Religion from her ſacred fane,
Shall point out virtue's ſlow'ry road,
Shall free them from their galling chain,
And lead the wanderers back to God."

Such were the thoughts that warm'd my breaſt,
Such were the notes the poet ſung;—
When, ah! to rob my ſoul of reſt,
Fate bar'd my heart to every wrong!
Envy, with poiſon ſwell'd her tongue,
And Pride, by diſappointment fir'd,
Blind zeal, by hate to madneſs ſtung,
Againſt my ſenceleſs peace conſpir'd!

Then, lo! at their ſupreme command,
(The powers of darkneſs have their day.)
The ſkies grew black on ev'ry hand,
And quench'd in night each cheering ray;
The weſtern breezes ceas'd to play;
And 'mid the dark, loud-howling ſtorm,
Misfortune, ſcatt'ring wild diſmay,
Exulting, rear'd her giant form!

To thee, Affection! all my heart
I gave, and felt thy tendereſt glow;
And hop'd thy hand would balm impart,
When ſore'd to drain the cup of woe;
But when Misfortune bent her bow,
And to my ſoul an entrante found,
Then thou didſt prove my deadlieſt foe,
Then thou didſt give the deepeſt wound!

From grief, when to itſelf confin'd,
The manly mind indignant ſprings!
But if the ſtroke, for thee deſign'd,
A *kindred ſoul* to miſery brings;
'Tis then that Grief the boſom wrings,
And drives with double force the dart,
And burſts the fineſt, tendereſt ſtrings,
That twine around the human heart!

Heav'n! does thy awful KING, who reigns
With pow'r omnipotent on high,
Whoſe arm the univerſe ſuſtains,
Who Nature ſcans with piercing eye,
Does HE delight to hear the ſigh
Of Innocence oppreſs'd with grief?
To view the tear of miſery,
Without a wiſh to ſend relief?—

No! drive that impious thought away!—
Th' Almighty's paths with darkneſs round
Are oft encompaſs'd; not a ray
To trace his footſteps can be found!
But all his ways with Juſtice crown'd,
And Goodneſs, ſhall appear to man;
When that dread age, which knows no bound,
Completes th' Almighty's wond'rous plan!

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

* The Church-yard.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG.

TUNE,—*Ye banks an' braes o' bonny Doon.*

YE ling'rin' hours, flee by in haſte,
For I can taſte o' joy nae mair;
Ilk weary moment now I waſte,
Ilk day I cloſe in dark deſpair!
Ah! why did I believe her tongue,
An' the fauſe flatt'rin' ſmiles ſhe gave?
But wha cou'd think that ane ſae young
Wou'd ſwear an' ſmile but to deceive!

What tho' I waſte ilk hour in care,
An' ſlighted love be ill to dree?
May ſome fond youth prove true to her,
Tho' ſhe has prov'd ſae fauſe to me!
Since ſhe is gane, a' Nature's bloom,
Alas! can yield me nae delight;
Then welcome, dreary Winter's gloom,
To hide me frae a' mortal ſight!

Fareweel for me, ye wavin' woods,
Ye ſhady bow'rs, and flow'ry groves,
Ye wand'rin' burns, and daſhin' floods,
Ye ſcenes, made ſacred by our loves!
Ye mountain-clouds, hung fou o' ſnaw,
Pour down in haſte your fleaky ſtore;
Ye winds, come frae your caverns blaw,
For, me can Simmer charm no more!

Anſtruther. C. G.

THE EVENING GALE.

LET others, after balmy reſt
And pleaſing dreams, by fancy dreſt,
The cheerful morning hail:
For me, a different theme I chuſe
As penſive and forlorn I muſe,
And court the ev'ning gale.

On my young hopes, when fortune ſmil'd,
And Joy the paſſing hours beguil'd,
Then did no fears aſſail,
That Life might prove an *April day*,
And I be doom'd alone to ſtray,
To breathe the ev'ning gale.

But now, cruſh'd by misfortune's power,
And languid, counting each long hour,
My ſorrows I bewail:
How then can Sol, at bright noon-day,
A charm to my ſad ſoul convey,
Like the ſweet ev'ning gale?

Ah, no! I ſick'ning, turn my eye
From wood, and field, and ſtream, and ſky,
Even from Nith's beauteous vale:
Theſe can no tranſports now impart
To her whoſe beating, burſting heart,
Mourns to the ev'ning gale.

Though faithful friendſhip's ſoothing care
Would every pang my boſom ſpare,
When preſſing ills prevail,

Yet ev'n from Friendſhip's ſmiles I fly,
And heave the deep reſponſive ſigh
To the ſoft ev'ning gale.

O ſhall the wide expanſive mind,
That God's own finger hath deſign'd
Thus prove of no avail?
Shall I not ſee ſome Sun-ſhine hours?
Will, in my paths ſpring up no flowers,
Ere comes the ev'ning gale?

Profane!—The bark may long be toſt;
Her ſails all torn, her anchors loſt,
And Hope herſelf turn pale;
O! blackeſt tempeſts tho' the ſport,
She yet may reach her deſtin'd port
If Virtue blow the gale.

Then come, fair Hope! moſt welcome gueſt,
And fix thy ſeat within my breaſt,
Nor ever hence me fail!
And, when life's chequer'd courſe is run,
Breathe o'er my grave, at ſetting ſun,
Thy ſcents, O ev'ning gale!

DUMFRIES, *Auguſt* 2. 1802. *A. M.*

THE VISIONARY.

WHEN midnight o'er the moonleſs ſkies
Her pall of tranſient death has ſpread,
When mortals ſleep, and ſpectres riſe,
When none are wakeful but the dead;

No bloodleſs form my ſtep purſues;
No ſhivering ghoſt my couch annoys:
Viſions more ſad my fancy views,
Viſions of long departed joys!

The ſhade of youthful Hope is there,
Which linger'd long, and lateſt died;
Ambition all diſſolv'd to air
With Honour's phantoms at her ſide.

What empty ſhadows glimmer nigh!
They once were friendſhip, truth, and love;
Oh! die to thought, to memory die,
Since to my heart ye lifeleſs prove.

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Monthly Regiſter for Sept. 1802.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.

STATE PAPER.

Conſtantinople, July 30. 1802.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

THE Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in name of the French People, and the Sublime Ottoman Emperor, being deſirous to reſtore the relations of Peace and Amity which have of old ſubſiſted between France and the Sublime Porte, have for that purpoſe appointed Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, viz. the Firſt Conſul, in the name of the French People, Citizen C. M. Talleyrand, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to the French Republic; and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, Eſſeid Mohamed Said Chalib Effendi, Private Secretary and Director of Foreign Affairs; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed to the following Articles:

Art. I. There ſhall hereafter be Peace and Friendſhip between the French Republic and the Sublime Ottoman Porte: Hoſtilities ſhall for the future, and for ever, ceaſe between the two States.

Art. II. The Treaties or Capitulations which, before the war, defined the reſpective relations of every kind, exiſting between the two Powers, ſhall be renewed in all their particulars.

In conſequence of this renewal, and fulfilment of the ancient Capitulation, according to which the French have a right to enjoy, in the States of the Sublime Porte, all the advantages granted to other Nations, the Sublime Porte conſents that the French Merchant ſhips bearing the French flag, ſhall for the future poſſeſs the undiſputed right to navigate and paſs freely in the Black Sea. The Sublime Porte likewiſe conſents, that the ſaid French Merchant ſhips, on their paſſage into and out of this ſea, ſhall, with reſpect to every thing that can favour the free navigation of it, be placed preciſely on the ſame footing with the Merchant ſhips of thoſe Nations which now navigate it.

The Sublime Porte and the Government of the French Republic, will with common conſent take vigorous meaſures to cleanſe the ſeas which the ſhips of both States navigate, from all kinds of Pirates. The Sublime Porte promiſes to protect the French trading-ſhips in the Black ſea againſt all kinds of Pirates.

It is hereby underſtood, that the advantages ſecured by the preſent Article to the French in the Ottoman Empire, ſhall in like manner extend to the ſubjects and flag of the Sublime Porte in the ſeas and territory of the French Republic.

Art. III. The French Republic ſhall, in the Ottoman Countries which lie on, or in the vicinity of, the Black ſea, both with reſpect to their Trade and the Agents and Commiſſaries which that Trade may render it neceſſary to appoint in ſuch places, enjoy the ſame rights and privileges which France, before the war, enjoyed by virtue of the old Capitulations, in any other parts of the States of the Sublime Porte.

Art. IV. The Sublime Porte aſſents to all that was ſtipulated with reſpect to it in the Treaty concluded at Amiens between France and England. All the Articles of this Treaty, which have relation to the Sublime Porte, are by the preſent Treaty formally renewed.

Art. V. The French Republic and the Sublime Porte mutually guarantee the integrity of their poſſeſſions.

Art. VI. The Reſtorations and Indemnifications which are due to the Agents of the two Powers, or to their Citizens and Subjects, whoſe effects have been

been confiſcated or ſequeſtrated during the war, ſhall be regulated in an equitable manner, by a particular agreement to be concluded between the two Governments at Conſtantinople.

Art. VII. Until by common conſent new regulations ſhall be agreed on, with reſpect to the Tolls or Cuſtoms on which diſputes may have ariſen, theſe ſhall in both Countries continue to be regulated by the old Capitulations.

Art. VIII. Should any Priſoners be found in the two countries, who are detained in conſequence of the War, they ſhall immediately be ſet at liberty, without ranſom.

Art. IX. As the French Republic and the Sublime Porte, by the preſent Treaty, wiſh to place their States reciprocally in the ſituation of the moſt Favoured Powers, it is expreſsly underſtood that each State grants to the other, all the advantages which have been or ſhall be granted to any other Powers, in the ſame manner as if they were expreſsly ſtipulated in the preſent Treaty.

Art. X. The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchanged within eighty days, or ſooner if poſſible, at Paris.

Done at Paris, the 6th of Meſſidor, of the year ten (June 25, 1802,) of the 44th of Befesngir, the year of the Hegira 1217.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.
ESSEID MOHAMED SAID.
CHALIB EFFENDI.

FRANCE.

" BONAPARTE, FIRST CONSUL, *to the most High and Magnificent* DEY *of* ALGIERS, *whom may* GOD *preserve in Prosperity and Glory.*

" I write this letter to you, without reſorting to any circuitous mode, becauſe I know you have ſome Miniſters about you, who deceive and encourage you to act in a manner that may lead you into great difficulties.—This letter will be handed to you by an Adjutant of my Palace; the object of it is to demand ſpeedy reparation, and ſuch as I am intitled to expect, from the ſentiments which you have uniformly evinced towards me. A French officer has been beaten in the Roads of Tunis by one of your Rais; the Agent of the Republic aſked for ſatisfaction, but could not obtain it; two brigs of war have been taken by your privateers, which brought them into Algiers, and thus protracted their voyages; a Neapolitan veſſel has been taken by your privateers in the Road of Hieres, by which they violated the territory of France; in fine, there are ſtill 150 men belonging to the ſhip which was wrecked laſt winter on your coaſt, in the hands of the Barbarians.—I demand reparation for all thoſe grievances; and being perſuaded that you will adopt ſuch meaſures as I ſhould do in a ſimilar caſe, I ſend a veſſel for the purpoſe of bringing back to France the 150 men which are ſtill miſſing. I alſo beg you will diſtruſt thoſe among your Miniſters who are unfriendly to France; you cannot have greater enemies; and as I deſire to live in peace with you, it is not leſs incumbent on you to keep up the good underſtanding which has been reſtored, and which alone can maintain you in your preſent rank and proſperity! *For God has declared, that all thoſe who may be unjuſt towards me ſhould be puniſhed!*—if you wiſh to live in friendſhip with me, you muſt not treat me like a weak Power, but cauſe the French flag to be reſpected, as well as the flag of the Republic of Italy, which has choſen me for its Head; in fine, you muſt repair the injuries which you have done me. Read this letter with attention, and inform me, through the medium of my Officer, of your determination."

ANSWER.

In the name of God alone, of the man of God our Maſter, the illuſtrious and magnificent LORD MUSTAPHA PACHA, DEY *of* ALGIERS, *whom may God leave in glory—to our Friend* BONAPARTE, *Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, and Preſident of the Italian Republic.*

" I ſalute you—the peace of God be with you! I have received your letter, my friend, and read it; I anſwer your every article.—1ſt, You complain of Rais Ali Tatar, though he be one of my Joldaches, I ordered him to be taken into cuſtody for the purpoſe of putting him to death. When the execution was going to take place, your Vekil aſked me to pardon him, *in your name*, and on *your* account, I conſented.—2dly, You claim the Neapolitan polacre, which, you ſay, was taken under a French battery; the particulars which you learned in that reſpect were not correct;

correct; but, agreeably to your deſire, I have liberated eighteen Chriſtians, of which her crew conſiſted.—3d, You aſk me for a Neapolitan veſſel, which is ſaid to have ſailed from Corfu with French Papers. No French Papers were found on board of her; but, in compliance with your wiſh, I have liberated and given up to your Vekil the whole of her crew.—4th, You deſire that the Rais may be puniſhed who brought two veſſels of the French Republic into this port; agreeably to your deſire, I have caſhiered him.—5th, You aſk me for 150 men, who, you ſay, are within my dominions; there is not one of them alive; it was God's will they ſhould be loſt, and I am very ſorry for it.—6th, You ſay there are men who give me ſuch advice as is calculated to make us quarrel; our friendſhip is at once old and ſolid, and thoſe who attempt to diſturb it will find themſelves diſappointed.—7th, I ſhall be the friend of the Italian Republic; according to your will, I ſhall reſpect its flag as I do your's; had the ſame propoſition been made *by any other*, I ſhould not have acceded to it for a million of dollars.—8th, You did not think proper to give me the 200,000 dollars which I ſolicited, as an indemnification for the loſſes which I ſupported on your account; whether you give me them or not, we ſhall continue to be good friends.—9th I have ſettled every thing with your Vekil Dubois Theinville, and the coral fiſhery is now free.—10th, I have correſponded with all your wiſhes, and, in conſequence of ſuch conduct, you will ſatisfy me as I have done you.—11th, I therefore requeſt that you will iſſue orders that the nations who are at war with me, may not ſail under your flag, nor under the Italian flag, that all miſunderſtanding may be obviated, for I wiſh to be in friendſhip with you. Should any thing diſagreeable occur on a future day, addreſs your letter to me, and all ſhall be done in an amicable manner.

"I ſalute you—may God leave you in glory.

Algiers, 13th of the Moon of Rabiad-Ewel, the 1217th year of the Hegyra.

The TREATY *between* FRANCE *and the* PRINCE *of* ORANGE.

Art. 1. His Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, formally Renounces for himſelf and Heirs and Succeſſors, the dignity of Stadtholder of the United Provinces which now form the Batavian Republic; he alſo formally renounces all Rights, Claims, and Pretenſions whatſoever, which ariſe from the above-mentioned dignity; as likewiſe all Dominions and Territorial Property ſituated in the ſaid Republic, or in its Colonies.

Art. 2. His Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, the Princeſs his Conſort, their Children and Heirs, ſhall enjoy all permanent or annual rents which they have in the Batavian Republic, in the ſame manner as other Poſſeſſors of Rents in the ſaid Republic.

Art. 3. To indemnify the Houſe of Naſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, for the renunciations and ceſſions in the firſt Article of the preſent Treaty, his Highneſs ſhall receive, 1. The Biſhoprick and Abbey of Fulda; 2. The Abbey of Corvey; 3. The Abbey of Weingarten with its dependencies; 4. The Imperial town of Dormund, in Weſtphalia, and Ysny and Buchhorn, in Southern Swabia, with their Territories and Dependencies, His Highneſs ſhall poſſeſs, for ever, and in full ſovereign property, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, the above-mentioned Biſhoprick and Abbeys, which ſhall be ſecularized in his favour, and the Imperial Towns, with all the Territory belonging to them, under the condition that his Highneſs ſhall engage to ſatisfy the exiſting and acknowledged Claims to certain Inheritances appertaining to his Houſe, in the courſe of the laſt Century. This ſatisfaction ſhall be determined by Arbitrators to be appointed by the two Contracting Parties.

Art. 4. The inheritance in the New State which ſhall be aſſigned to the Houſe of Nauſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Deitz, ſhall be regulated in the following manner: The Male line ſhall ſucceed to the excluſion of the Female; but in failure of Male Heirs, the Female ſhall enter into all their rights. This Clauſe ſhall extend to all the Legitimate Offſpring of his Highneſs the Prince in a direct line; and in caſe of the failure of that line, the above-mentioned Territory, States, and Sovereignty, ſhall devolve to the Royal Houſe of Pruſſia.

Art. 5. His Majeſty the King Pruſſia and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, in name of the French people, reciprocally

reciprocally guarantee, in conjunction with his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, the Indemnifications of the Ceded or Conquered Countries, as they are ſtipulated in this Treaty.

Art. 6. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, in like manner acknowledge the Batavian Republic.

Art. 7. Immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and his Highneſs the Prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dillenburg-Dietz, may take poſſeſſion of the States and Territories allotted to them as indemnities.

Paris, 14th May 1802.

MARQUIS DE LUCCHESINI.
GENERAL BOURNONVILLE.

AMERICA.

We are ſorry to learn by American Papers that reports concerning the return of the Yellow Fever, which had been conceived exaggerated, are not without conſiderable foundation.

Copy of a Notice left at the Houſes in the neighbourhood where the Fever appeared.

Health-Office, Philadelphia, July 31.

The Board of Health recommend to this family to remove immediately to the country, as the moſt effectual means to prevent the increaſe of the diſeaſe now prevailing in this neighbourhood. If you ſhould not be provided with a retreat, by leaving your names at the health-office, you will be furniſhed with ſuch accommodation as the Board has in its power. By order of the Board of Health,

WILLIAM ALLAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.

By the liſt of interments publiſhed in the Philadelphia Papers, nineteen perſons (nine adults, ten children) appear to have died during the twenty-four hours ending Tueſday evening the 3d inſt.—The ſame number (eight adults, eleven children) died in twenty-four hours, ending Wedneſday noon.

Health-Office, Baltimore, Aug. 2.

"Preſſing intereſts in common with the citizens, it would give the Board of Health much pleaſure to report favourably of our preſent ſituation; but in the diſcharge of their duty they feel themſelves bound to adhere literally to the fact. By the laſt information from the phyſicians in the town, and Point, it appears, that ſince the 23d ult. fourteen caſes of malignant fever have occurred in the city, four of the afflicted have died."

ASHETON ALEXANDER, Preſ.

GERMANY.

Solingen, Aug. 27.

Laſt Tueſday was a day of horror, devaſtation and alarm, to the town of Rade. In the morning, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out, without the walls of that place, in a brew-houſe, which increaſed with ſuch fury, that in leſs than two hours the whole town, conſiſting of one hundred and eighty-two houſes, were laid in aſhes. There is ſcarcely a veſtige left of any of the houſes, except here and there the pieces of a wall. The Roman Church is ſtanding. The Lutheran Church lies in ruins, and the Reformed Church has loſt a part of its roof. It is heart-rending to obſerve the miſery of the poor inhabitants, who could ſcarcely ſave any thing from the flames, and are now without food or covering in the orchards and the fields. It falls peculiarly hard on the aged, the infants at the breaſt, the infirm and the ſick; and unleſs a ſpeedy aſſiſtance be afforded them, they muſt inevitably ſink under the load of their miſeries and wants. Several of the inhabitants periſhed in the flames; among whom was a Calviniſtical Miniſter of the Goſpel aged 70."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *Sept* 20.

"General Roſs, Surveyor-General of his Majeſty's Ordnance, arrived in town on Tueſday, having made a complete tour of the Iſland in a military point of view. A regular ſyſtem will now be finally arranged and adopted for the future defence and tranquillity of this part of the United Kingdom.

"The ſlaughtering of oxen and cows for exportation to England has already commenced with unuſual activity; ſome hundred barrels of beef have actually been landed there in the courſe of the laſt week from this country. The quantity of proviſions of every denomination pouring daily into Britain,

is

is become almoſt as uncalculable in value, as unaccountable in its cauſe.

"Two days ago an exportation of 40 hogſheads of Dublin porter was made hence for the port of Chriſtianſands, in Norway.

"Saturday an affair of honour took place at Paſſage, between Edward Hay, of Roſs, Eſq; and Joſeph Smith, of the County of Tipperary, Eſq; On Mr Smith's receiving Mr Hay's fire, he diſcharged his piſtol in the air. The ſeconds then interfered, and the affair ended to the mutual ſatisfaction of the parties and their friends. Theſe Gentlemen were bound over to keep the peace in the county of Wexford, and went to Paſſage to fight the duel.

"On Thurſday laſt the Mail which left Waterford for Wexford was robbed by an armed man about a mile from Taghmon.

"The inhabitants of Antrim have ſent an addreſs to Lieut.-Col. Scott, and the Officers of the Dumbartonſhire Fencibles, expreſſing their thanks for the uniform good conduct, and ſtrict diſcipline of the Regiment, for two years and a half they have been quartered there; and ſincerely lamenting their departure, as well on public as on private accounts."

GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a Letter from GIBRALTAR, *dated Auguſt* 22.

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, ſince he was appointed Governor of this place, has, ſince he arrived here, eſtabliſhed the moſt ſalutary reform.

"Previous to the arrival of his Royal Highneſs, a moſt extraordinary relaxation of diſcipline had for ſome time prevailed, and the drunkenneſs and licentiouſneſs of the troops had ariſen to a height not eaſily to be believed. The ſtreets daily ſwarmed with drunken ſoldiers, who often inſulted and maltreated the inhabitants, particularly the women, with the moſt brutal and lawleſs violence. A general want of regularity and uniformity was conſpicuous in almoſt every point, on which the exiſtence of a well-regulated army depends.—His Royal Highneſs in witneſſing the ſtate of the garriſon, reſolved immediately, however ungracious the taſk might appear, to check the licentiouſneſs of the troops, and ſtrictly to enforce his Majeſty's regulations for the diſcipline of the army. The neceſſity of making ſome ſevere examples, as might be expected in ſuch a garriſon, ſoon occurred. On ſeveral ſoldiers of one of the regiments being convicted and ſentenced to receive 1000 laſhes for a very enormous crime, his Royal Highneſs, to mark his abhorrence of ſuch proceedings, and to deter others from ſuch ſcandalous outrages, which had but too frequently occurred, directed the puniſhment to be inflicted by the tap of the drum, a mode only uſed with notorious offenders. This example ſoon had its effect: To check the drunkenneſs among the troops, which was exceſſive, his Royal Highneſs directed, that a number of the lower claſs of wine houſes, which had been a receptacle for every ſpecies of vice and debauchery, ſhould be ſhut up; and poſitive orders were given to prevent any ſoldiers appearing in the ſtreets, who were not cleanly and uniformly dreſſed: a regulation that has highly contributed to reſtore that ſobriety and regularity which are now ſo remarkable in the garriſon. It may not be improper to remark, as a trait of his Royal Highneſs's diſintereſtedneſs in this particular, that the chief emoluments of a Governor here ariſe from the tax on wine-houſes, and the duty on the wine conſumed in them, which, by this meaſure of his Royal Highneſs, has now decreaſed upwards of one-half. By the indefatigable zeal and attention of his Royal Highneſs, he has, ſince his arrival, affected a change in the appearance, diſcipline, and regularity of the troops, which moſt forcibly ſtrikes every perſon who was a witneſs to the former ſtate of the garriſon. The inhabitants alſo, inſtead of being oppreſſed in any ſhape, now enjoy a degree of freedom and protection ſeldom experienced before. His Royal Highneſs, ſince his arrival, aboliſhed a number of oppreſſive and impolitic fees of office, which tended to impede the free trade of this place; and, contrary to the practice of moſt former Governors, he has encouraged and countenanced the Trial by Jury, and the civil adminiſtration of Juſtice in all caſes where the lives or property of the inhabitants were concerned. His Royal Highneſs lately preſided in the Court of Juſtice, gave an excellent charge to the Grand Jury, and

and in another trial lately, his Royal Highneſs addreſſed the Jury in a very candid manner, and pronounced judgement on the culprits with much feeling.

"This Garriſon is extremely healthy, and abundantly ſupplied with every ſpecies of proviſions from Spain, the Governor, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, uſing every means to preſerve a good underſtanding with the Spaniards, in which he has been highly ſucceſsful.

"We are daily viſited by immenſe numbers of Spaniards of every deſcription, who come from all parts of Spain, and who contribute much to the wealth and proſperity of the place."

ENGLAND.

OPENING OF THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

Blackwall, Aug. 28.

Yeſterday was the day fixed upon for the ceremony of receiving the firſt ſhip into the Great Dock. The ſhip made uſe of on this occaſion was the Henry Addington, a veſſel newly built, and one of the fineſt in the Weſt India trade; ſhe diſplayed an appearance as beautiful and ſplendid as can be conceived; her maſts, yards, and rigging, were decorated with about 200 elegant Flags, which repreſented the Colours of all the Nations in the world.—Four of theſe were immediately applicable to our own Country. The Britiſh ſtandard was hoiſted at the main-top-gallant-maſt-head. On the fore-top-gallant-maſt was the Admiralty Flag. At the mizen-top-gallant-maſt the Union Jack was hoiſted; and at the ſtern, was the great Engliſh Enſign, faſtened to a rope, which reached from the top of the mizen-peak to the quarter-deck. The different other Colours were flying from the ſtays, the braces, and various other ropes communicating between the maſts and the yards. Among theſe the Colours of America, Spain, Portugal, France, Ruſſia, and thoſe countries with which we carry on the greateſt commerce, were the moſt conſpicuous. There were American Colours near the bow-ſprit and the fore-top-maſt. Thoſe of France were flying near the main-top-yard-arm on the larboard ſide. Pendants of all deſcriptions waved at each yard-arm, and the ſhip moved amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe multitude.

About twelve o'clock, the outer gates, communicating between the River and the Entrance Baſon were opened, and the ſhip was towed in by men on both ſides of the Baſon, who were about one hundred in number. The motion of the ſhip through the Baſon was very ſlow. At one o'clock ſhe entered the Great Dock; immediately on which the Company on board of her, together with all the people aſſembled along the ſhore, gave three cheers.—The band of muſic on board, as well as the band of the Weſt London Militia, which was on ſhore, played "God ſave the King." The veſſel was then faſtened to one of the moorings that lay next the Entrance Baſon, and of which there are four and twenty in the Dock.

The Earl of Roſlyn; Lords Hood, Pelham, Hobart, Hawkeſbury, Sheffield, Harvey, and Glenbervie; Sir Sidney Smith, the Lord Mayor, Sir George Shee, Mr Alderman Curtis, Mr Manning, &c. &c. went on board the ſhip, from which a ſalute of twenty-one guns was fired on their ſtepping upon deck. By that hoſpitable tune, "The Roaſt beef of Old England," which the band ſtruck up at this time, they were invited to an elegant cold collation which was provided for the company on board, and of which they partook. At two o'clock they landed from the ſhip under a diſcharge of 14 guns fired as a ſecond ſalute; and they afterwards returned to dine with the Directors at the London Tavern.

Shortly after the Henry Addington, another Weſt Indiaman, called the Echo, entered the Dock, and was brought to a mooring. The former was light, but the latter contained between 8 and 900 hogſheads of ſugar, which will be the firſt goods depoſited in the new warehouſes, of which there are three now ready for the reception of merchandize.

The company on board the Henry Addington conſiſted chiefly of Weſt India Merchants and their friends.

Although the crowds on each ſide of the Dock, particularly on the ſouth ſide, where all perſons had free acceſs, were immenſe, we have not heard of any one accident having taken place.

When the Noblemen and Gentlemen we have already mentioned arrived at the London Tavern, they were met there by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of

of York, the Right Hon. Mr Addington, and a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who partook of a very ſumptuous dinner, which was provided on the occaſion, and the day was ſpent with great conviviality.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 14.

Downing-Street, Sept. 14.

A Diſpatch has been received from Alexander Straton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Charge D'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, tranſmitting an Official Note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, on the 29th of July laſt, relative to the Navigation of the Black Sea, of which the following is a copy:

TRANSLATION.

Official Note delivered by the Reis Effendi, to Alexander Straton, Eſq; at a Conference in his Excellency's Houſe on the Canal, the 19th July 1802.

It behoves the character of true friendſhip and ſincere regard to promote with chearfulneſs all ſuch affairs and objects as may be reciprocally uſeful, and may have a rank among the ſalutary fruits of thoſe ſteady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily ſubſiſt between the Sublime-Porte and the Court of Great Britain: and as permiſſion has heretofore been granted for the Engliſh Merchant Ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purpoſes of trade, the ſame having been a voluntary Trait of his Imperial Majeſty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an Official Note preſented to our friend the Engliſh Miniſter reſiding at the Sublime Porte, dated 3d Gemaziel Ahair 1214—this preſent "Takrir" (Official Note) is iſſued; the Imperial Ottoman Court, hereby engaging that the ſame treatment ſhall be obſerved towards the Engliſh Merchant Ships coming to that ſea, as is offered to the ſhips of Power moſt favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the ſcore of that navigation.

The 23d Rebiul Evvel 1217
(23d July 1802.)

From the London Gazette, Sept. 18.

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 5th day of October next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do, for divers weighty reaſons, hereby publiſh and declare, that the ſaid Parliament ſhall be further prorogued to Tueſday the 16th day of November next: And we do further hereby, with the advice aforeſaid, declare our Royal will and pleaſure, that the ſaid Parliament ſhall, on the ſaid 16th day of November next, be held and ſit for the Diſpatch of divers urgent and important Affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners of Shires and Burghs of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windſor, the 18th day of September 1802, in the 42d year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[This Gazette contains his Majeſty's Proclamation in Council, ſtating, that information hath been received, that a malignant Fever is now raging in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, and at Baltimore, in Maryland, within the United States of America; his Majeſty, deeming the ſaid Fever to be probably infectious, doth, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, order, that all ſhips, veſſels, perſons, goods, wares, and merchandiſe, now arrived, or which may hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, from any of the ports of Pennſylvania or of Maryland, and ſhall have cleared out from any of the ſaid ports, ſubſequent to the 1ſt day of July laſt, (not having any perſon or perſons on board the ſame, actually ill of the ſaid Fever,) do perform a Quarantine of 14 days at the ſeveral places appointed; but in caſe any of the crew or paſſengers on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have died of the ſaid Fever during the courſe of the voyage, the clothes, and all perſonal effects which are ſuſceptible of infection, worn by, or belonging to ſuch perſon, ſhall be forthwith burned or ſunk in deep water: And if ſuch clothes, and effects, ſhall not be ſo burned, or deſtroyed, the ſaid ſhip, or veſſel, with the whole of her cargo, ſhall not be permitted to perform Quarantine at any port or place, except at Standgate Creek; and ſhall be compelled to depart from any other port or place at which the ſame has arrived, or ſhall arrive, as aforeſaid; and ſhall repair to Standgate Creek, and there perform Quarran-

Quarantine, and not elſewhere: And if it ſhall appear that any of th crew or paſſengers belonging to the ſame are actually ill of the ſaid Fever, then ſuch ſhip, or veſſel, and the perſons, goods, wares, and merchandize, on board the ſame, ſhall not be permitted to perform Quarantine at any port or place, except Standgate Creek, and ſhall be compelled to depart from any other port or place, and to proceed immediately to Standgate Creek, in order to perform Quarantine. W. FAWKENER.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Walton, v. Vanderzee.

The Plaintiff is the Poſt-maſter of Billericay, the Defendant an Attorney of the ſame place. The action was brought to recover a compenſation in damages for that which the Plaintiff called a groſs and ſcandalous libel on his character and reputation. The libel conſiſted of a letter ſent by the Defendant to Mr Bartlett, the acting Poſt Maſter-General in London, and was as follows:—"Sir, I think it proper to inform you, that a letter of mine having been opened, I am under the neceſſity of bringing a penal action againſt John Walton, the Poſt-maſter of Billericay, who has been in the habit of opening letters at that office, which have come through his hands for this twelvemonth paſt. I have ſuſpected him on ſeveral occaſions of late, but could not eſtabliſh the fact till a recent inſtance occurred." The Defendant was as good as his word, and brought his action, but was nonſuited at the Spring Aſſizes. On that ground the Plaintiff brought the preſent action, conſidering this nonſuit would eſtabliſh the libel. The Defendant pleaded a juſtification of his conduct, and brought ſeveral witneſſes to prove that they had received letters through the Poſt-office at Billericay, which bore the appearance of having been opened, and corroborated the general ſuſpicion entertained, that an improper liberty was taken with the letters coming thro' Mr Walton's hands. The letter which the Defendant had himſelf complained of was alſo put in as evidence, and the party who ſent it to Mr Vanderzee, and the perſons through whoſe hands it had paſſed to the Plaintiff, all ſwore that it was in a different ſtate, with reſpect to the ſeal, than when it was delivered at the Billericay Poſt-office. The Learned Judge, on ſumming up the evidence, obſerved, that to intitle the Plaintiff to a verdict, the jury muſt firſt be of opinion that the Defendant had no reaſonable ground for making the repreſentation he had done to Mr Bartlett, and that he had acted purely out of malice; on the contrary, if they were of opinion that the circumſtances attending the letter were ſuch as to create ſuſpicion in the mind of a fair and candid man, then the Defendant was well warranted in making the communication he had done, and deſerved the thanks of the County, and a verdict at their hands. He muſt confeſs the letter bore a very awkward appearance and that ſomething had been done to it was manifeſt; but in what way, by whom, and at what place, it was not for him to ſurmiſe. Of that the Jury would decide; remembering, that if a perſon acted improperly in any public office, another knowing of it was not bound to keep it a ſecret. The Jury retired for upwards of four hours, when they returned with a verdict for the Defendant.

London, Sept. 3. The following moſt extraordinary circumſtance, and inſtance of wonderful preſervation from deſtruction, occurred at Broadſtairs on Saturday laſt:—Capt. Laing was driving his gig down the road from St Peter's, into that village, by ſome accident the animal took fright, and took for the parade on the beach. Between the high road and the Parade is an iron bar placed acroſs the railing, to prevent carriages paſſing; the Captain knowing this railing, crouched in the chaiſe, which paſſed within an inch of the top, and of his head; within four yards was the Cliff, on the edge of which was a ſtrong railing, upon reaching which the horſe made a bold leap over it, but the ſtrong poſt of the railings caught one of the wheels of the chaiſe, by which means the ſhafts were broken off ſhort, the horſe and harneſs precipitated into the ſea, and the chaiſe and driver left behind. It is moſt happy for Mr Laing that the horſe attempted to leap the railing when he came to it; for had he on the contrary forced himſelf againſt it, it would eaſily have given way, and inevitable deſtruction to him would have been the conſequence; as it was, Mr Laing eſcaped without the leaſt injury. The chaiſe was broken, and the poor animal was daſhed to pieces at the bottom of the Cliff.

Feversham,

Eversham, Sept. 8. A moſt melancholy ſcene was laſt week exhibited at this place;—While the inhabitants were quietly engaged in their ſeveral occupations, little expecting danger, the moſt tremendous exploſion was experienced, by the blowing up of the Powder Mill, ſhaking every houſe to the very foundation, doing much damage to the buildings, and deſtroying windows without number.—Every perſon and thing is ſwept away within a certain diſtance, and no one left to give us the real cauſe. As ſoon as any one would venture near the ſpot, it was diſcovered that ſix poor fellows, (all workmen at the Mills) and two horſes, had loſt their lives, their limbs being ſcattered in all directions, by the exploſion. The general opinion is, that the grinding machine was going with much velocity, and that the wheels had in conſequence taken fire, and occaſioned the accident. The Gentleman who conducts the buſineſs had left the door of the Mill only two minutes before the exploſion, and thus eſcaped death.

DREADFUL FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Thurſday, Sept. 16.

"A tremendous fire broke out laſt night at this place, which conſumed the whole of the beautiful and extenſive warehouſes fronting St George's Dock, juſtly the pride of Liverpool's enterpriſing inhabitants, and the admiration of all ſtrangers. It is not known how this dreadful calamity originated; but about ten o'clock ſmoke was obſerved to iſſue from the centre of Francis's Buildings; the drums beat to arms, the whole of the military turned out, and every exertion that active attention could furniſh was rendered. The remains of the Northumberland Fencibles were particularly active, commanded by their Adjutant.

"For a time appearances ſeemed to juſtify a hope that the tremendous miſchief which had been announced, and apprehended might be ſubdued without much effort—but no ſooner were the doors and windows of the building forced, than the flames, which had been ſmothered, burſt out with horrid fury, extending their ravages in every direction, with equal rapidity and violence.

"About one, the flames burſt forth with tremendous fury, and continued raging and threatening deſtruction to all around till ſix o'clock in the morning, when they were got ſomewhat under. The fury with which the conflagration raged its effects will beſt demonſtrate, for all thoſe beautiful and extenſive buildings reaching from Water-lane to Brunſwick-ſtreet, with the correſponding ſtore-houſes called Francis's, were at ſix o'clock in the morning one prodigious heap of ruins! I am juſt returned (twelve o'clock) from viſiting the ruins, and cannot deſcribe to you how awfully grand they appear—the walls which bounded theſe prodigious buildings being from 10 to 14 ſtories high, ſtand perfect but unſupported; the front has given way, except ſome large ſtone arches which formed its baſis—theſe, as the buildings have fallen are mutilated, and appear above the heaps of the rubbiſh a perfect picture.

"George's Dock is one ſcene of confuſion—bales of cotton, puncheons of rum, of ſugar, bags of corn, &c. lying in promiſcuous heaps."

Another letter from Liverpool, gives the following account of the amount of property ſuppoſed to be deſtroyed:—

Francis's Warehouſes, 6	L.26,000	
Dawſon's do. 2	8,000	
Front row of do. belonging to ſundries, 8	18,000	
In all 16 wareh.		L.52,000
Sugar, about 1400 hhds. ſay	L.51,000	
Cotton, 1500 bales	26,000	
Coffee and other W. India, &c. produce,	40,000	
Grain - -	110,000	
Tallow, Hemp, &c.	16,000	
		L.243,000
		L.295,000
Inſured about		90,000
Suppoſed loſs		L.205,000

North-Shields, Sept. 19.

A highly-religious trait appeared here this day, in the conduct of a party of the 93d or Sutherland Fencibles, coming home on board the William, Capt. Williams, from Guernſey to Scotland, but forced into Shields by ſtreſs of weather, having almoſt periſhed in the tremendous gale of Friday and Saturday, declared by the Captain to be the moſt awful he

had ever felt at ſea. The ſoldiers never expected to ſet foot on land, the veſſel being frequently under water, and water-logged almoſt to ſinking.—When the gale abated, and their hopes of reaching land revived, 70 of the privates and non-commiſſioned officers, in gratitude to God, collected among themſelves 3l. 10s. and vowed to make a donation of it, after landing, to the firſt Scots Preſbyterian congregation needing and deſerving it. Accordingly, on Sunday night, after due enquiry, they preſented it to the Rev. James Colquhoun's congregation at North Shields. A deputation of five delivered the money to one of the elders, and requeſted that the miniſter and congregation, then aſſembled in the meeting-houſe for evening ſervice, ſhould join in thankſgiving to Almighty God for their unexpected deliverance; which requeſt was carried into effect by an appropriate prayer, followed by a ſuitable pſalm. Next morning the whole party ſet off from Shields overland for the county of Sutherland.

ABSTRACT

Of the late Act of Parliament for the Preſervation of the Health and Morals of Apprentices and Others, in Cotton and other Mills and Factories.

The Act recites that it has of late become a practice, in ſuch mills and factories, to employ a great number of male and female apprentices in the ſame building, in conſequence of which, regulations are become neceſſary to preſerve the health and morals of the perſons ſo employed; and it therefore enacts, that from the 2d December 1802, all ſuch mills and factories, within Great Britain and Ireland, wherein three or more ſuch apprentices, or twenty or more other perſons are employed, ſhall be ſubject to the regulations contained in the act, of which the following is a ſhort abſtract or epitome:

1ſt. All the apartments to be waſhed with quick lime and water, twice at leaſt every year; and due attention paid to ſupply of freſh air in ſuch mills and factories.

2d. Every apprentice to have two complete ſuits of clothing; one new complete ſuit being ſupplied once at leaſt in every year.

3d. No apprentice to work more than twelve hours a-day, excluſive of meal time; and (after the 1ſt of June 1803, and with the exception after mentioned) never to work between nine at night and ſix in the morning.

4th. When one thouſand ſpindles, or more, are employed, night work may be continued, for a further period of ſix (or in certain caſes twelve) months.

5th. Every apprentice to have daily one leſſon in reading, writing, or arithmetic, from a perſon to be provided and paid by the maſter.

6th. The ſleeping-rooms of the male apprentices to be diſtinct from thoſe of the female, and not more than two apprentices to ſleep in one bed.

7th. Every apprentice to be inſtructed one hour, at leaſt, every Sunday, in the principles of the Chriſtian Religion; and (if its parents be of the Church of England) to be examined once a-year by the Rector, &c. of the pariſh; and between the age of fourteen and eighteen years, to be prepared for confirmation, and brought to the Biſhop to be confirmed: or, if in Scotland, and of that Church, to be examined once a-year by the Miniſter; and, between the age of fourteen and eighteen years, to be carried to that Church to receive the ſacrament; and the maſter to take care that all apprentices attend divine worſhip regularly every Sunday.

8th. Viſitors (being either Magiſtrates or Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Church) to be appointed at the Midſummer Seſſions, to viſit ſuch mills and factories, and to report to the Quarter Seſſions the ſtate and condition thereof.

9th. In caſe of the prevalence of an infectious diſorder in any ſuch mill or factory, the Viſitor to call in a Phyſician, or other competent medical perſon, to take meaſures for preventing the ſpreading of the infection, the expence of ſuch medical aſſiſtance to be diſcharged by the maſter of ſuch mill or factory.

10th. Any perſon oppoſing or moleſting the Viſitors, to forfeit for every ſuch offence, a ſum not more than 10l. nor leſs than 5l.

11th. Printed or written copies of the Act to be put up in two or more conſpicuous places in every ſuch mill or factory.

12th. The Maſter of every ſuch mill or factory, to forfeit for every wilful offence againſt this Act (except as aforeſaid) a ſum not more than 5l. nor leſs than forty ſhillings; the application of which, and the mode and form of conviction

viction (the information being to be laid within one calendar month) and the manner of levying the penalties, are next ſpecified in the Act.

13th. Every ſuch Maſter, yearly at the Epiphany Seſſions, to enter every ſuch mill or factory with the Clerk of the Peace, who ſhall have a fee of two ſhillings for every ſuch entry.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have been pleaſed to preſent to Capt. Wm. Moffatt, of their ſhip the Phœnix, the ſum of Five Hundred Guineas; alſo Two Thouſand Pounds to be divided among the officers and crew of the above ſhip, for their gallant conduct in engaging and capturing the ſhip General Malartic, French privateer, in the Bay of Bengal laſt ſeaſon.

SCOTLAND.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Sept. 6. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth, by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Methven.—Lawrence Bell, a ſerjeant of the North Lowland Fencible Regiment, was tried for murder or culpable homicide. The Jury unanimouſly found the libel not proven, and he was acquitted and diſmiſſed from the bar. It was proved that a ſcuffle happened on the ſtreet, in which the deceaſed was wounded by a bayonet, and died afterward in the hoſpital; but there was no proof that Bell was the perſon who ſtabbed the deceaſed; on the contrary, it was proved, that Bell ſlept in the barracks that night. The Lord Juſtice Clerk on ſumming up the evidence, gave it as his opinion, that the libel was not proven, and the Jury acquitted the priſoner to the entire ſatisfaction of all who heard the trial.—William Turner, vintner in Brechin, Martin Burke, horſehirer there, and Colin Kid, ſervant to Peter Juſt, tenant at Hatton Mill, accuſed of violently aſſaulting and carrying off by force John Brand, Eſq. the delegate choſen by the burgh of Bervie, as he was travelling from Montroſe to Brechin, in his own carriage, having forced the poſtillion to diſmount, and taken direction of the horſes and carriage, were outlawed for not appearing.—Barbara Macdonald, accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing, was, upon her own petition, with the conſent of the Advocate Depute, baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.—Thomas Wilſon, weaver, and lately a private in the Strathmiglo Volunteer Corps, was tried for uttering ſeditious language. The Jury unanimouſly found the libel proven; and he was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment, and thereafter to be baniſhed from Scotland for one year.—John Paul, in Coaltown of Burnturk, was tried for an aſſault and attempt to commit a rape. The Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the libel not proven, and he was acquitted, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—Frederick Doig, wright in Mains of Ballindarg, was accuſed of aſſault. The diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was diſmiſſed from the bar.—Janet Paterſon and Iſobel Bruce, in Links of Abbotshall, were tried for child-murder. The Jury unanimouſly found the libel not proven, and they were acquitted and diſmiſſed from the bar.—John M'Innes, tenant in Eaſter Miggin, was accuſed of ſheep-ſtealing. The Court referred the conſideration of this caſe to the High Court of Juſticiary.—John Miller, carter at Rapploch, and Andrew Bryce, ſervant to Hugh Campbell, maltman in Callander, was accuſed of deforcing officers of the revenue. From particular circumſtances, the Advocate Depute moved the Court to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*, which was done accordingly.

Inverary, Sept. 9. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day, by the Right Hon. Lord Craig.—William Dawſon, Lachlan Thomſon, and Peter M'Farlane, were accuſed of obſtructing revenue officers; M'Farlane was outlawed for not appearing. The libel as to Thomſon was found not proven, and he was diſmiſſed. The libel as to Dawſon, was found proven, with a recommendation to the lenity of the Court. He is ſentenced to be impriſoned for one month, and to find caution to keep the peace for a year, under a penalty of 600 merks Scots.

Glaſgow, Sept. 10.

On Tueſday, the Circuit Court was opened here, by the Right Hon. Lords Craig and Armadale:—John Tuſſie, weaver in Govan, accuſed of murder, having failed to appear, was outlawed.—Allan Henderſon, for theft from two bleachfields and a dwelling-houſe, aggravated by being habit and repute a thief. The Jury returned a verdict finding, by a plurality of voices, the priſoner

priſoner not guilty of the thefts libelled, but unanimouſly finding that he is habit and repute a thief. The Court found that no puniſhment could follow on the habit and repute, and therefore acquitted the priſoner and diſmiſſed him from the bar. Before leaving the Court, on the applica- of the Lord Advocate, warrant was grant- ed againſt Henderſon for ſeveral acts of houſe-breaking, on which he was commit- ted to priſon.—Andrew Steel, carter in Glaſgow, was accuſed of the murder of John Cameron, carter, there, on the Ayr road, in April laſt. There was no certain evidence whether Cameron's death was oc- caſioned by the blow from the priſoner, or by a previous fall, on which occaſion his cart went over him. The Jury unanimouſ- ly found the priſoner not guilty, and he was diſmiſſed from the bar.—Robert William- ſon, farmer at Whitehill, accuſed of vitiat- ing bills. The diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.—John Smith, fleſher, late in Glaſgow, for theft. He pleaded guilty; and was ſentenced to ſeven years tranſpor- tation.—George Scott, labourer at Balgray, accuſed of two acts of theft, and being ha- bit and repute a thief. He was found guilty of one of the acts of theft, and ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years.—John Mar- ſhall, late ferryman at Bonhill, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft. On account of the abſence of a neceſſary witneſs, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*.—Andrew Carruth, meſſenger, accuſed of forging and fabricating law executions, pled guilty; and the Court, conſidering that he had already ſuffered five months confinement, ſentenced him to one month's impriſonment.—John Burnet, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft. The Jury unanimouſly found him guilty, and he was ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years.—Agnes Wardrop was found guilty of houſe-breaking and theft on her own confeſſion, and ſentenced to tran- ſportation for ſeven years.—Agnes M'Gri- gor, accuſed of theft, was likewiſe found guilty on her own confeſſion, and received the like ſentence."

ABERDEEN, *Sept.* 13.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was o- pened here on Saturday laſt, by the Right Hon. Lord Methven.—Anne Edmond, ac- cuſed of houſebreaking and theft, was found guilty by her own confeſſion, and ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years,—Robert Burnet crofter in Little Maldron, accuſed of forging letters in or- der to obtain money from a Banking Com- pany in Aberdeen, but which he did not obtain—petitioned the Court for baniſh- ment, to which the Advocate Depute hav- ing conſented, he was ſentenced to be ban- iſhed from Scotland for ſeven years.—Alex- ander Reid in Buckie, accuſed of perſonat- ing an Exciſe Officer, was found guilty by his own confeſſion; but, in reſpect of his ingenuous confeſſion, and ſeeming contri- tion, the Jury recommended him to the lenity of the Court, and he was ſentenced to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of of Banff for one month, and ordained to keep the peace for a year, under the uſual penalty."

AYR, *Sept.* 13.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at this place, on Saturday the 11th curt, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan. —Janet Ritchie, accuſed of perjury, was out-lawed for not appearing to ſtand trial. —Eliſabeth Setter, alias Stevenſon, who has been in priſon here for ſeveral months, accuſed of theft, preſented a petition, pray- ing for baniſhment from Scotland for life, which was conſented to by his Majeſty's Advocate Depute, and ſhe was baniſhed ac- cordingly.—James Myres, accuſed of houſe- breaking and theft, was found guilty upon his own confeſſion, and was ſentenced to tranſportation for life."

DUMFRIES, *Sept.* 16.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was o- pened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen. Mary Thomſon, reſidenter at Nethermill, in the pariſh of Kirkmichael, accuſed of child-murder, was outlawed for not appearing to ſtand trial. John Thom- ſon, ſhip-carpenter in Kirkcudbright, and Daniel M'Intoſh, day-labourer there, were accuſed of theft and reſet of theft. M'In- toſh was outlawed for not appearing, and Thomſon, was found guilty upon his own confeſſion, and ſentenced to tranſportation for five years."

EDINBURGH.

The Magiſtrates of this city have made a regulation in the Fiſh Market, by which the beſt oyſters are to be ſold at 2s. per 130, from the 1ſt of December to the 1ſt of March, and from the 1ſt of March to the 1ſt of December, 1s. 6d. per 130. For the leſſer ſize, from the 1ſt of December to the 1ſt of March, 1s. 6d. and from the 1ſt of March to the 1ſt of December, 1s. None under the ſtandard ſize will be allowed to be expoſed for ſale.

Sunday, September 5.

About eleven o'clock, evening, as two gentlemen were coming up the Canongate they met four young men near the Canon- gate-Church, one of whom ſtruck a dog. This produced ſome altercation, and blows followed promiſcuouſly among the parties. The two gentlemen, however, ſoon left the other party, and went up ſtreets, but were followed by them to the Netherbow, where the four fellows took up ſtones, and threw at the gentlemen, and unfortunately ſtruck one of them ſo ſeverely on the head as to fracture his ſkull. The gentleman, how-

ever,

ever, walked home, and went to bed; but early on Monday morning it was found neceſſary to call a ſurgeon, who, on examining the wound, diſcovered a ſevere fracture. The operation of trepanning was found abſolutely neceſſary; and it was performed in the moſt ſkilful manner, but, in ſpite of every exertion, the gentleman lingered in great agony until Tueſday night, when he died.

As ſoon as the Magiſtrates were informed of this violent breach of the peace, they adopted every proper meaſure to diſcover the offenders. The moſt diligent ſearch and inquiry was made to learn what perſons were upon the ſtreets at the time the affair happened. Parties of peace-officers, &c. patrolled the ſtreets on Monday night, to diſcover any lurking depredators. On Tueſday, ſimilar vigilance was evinced, and a proclamation was drawn up, offering a reward of an hundred guineas for information againſt the offenders; but, before it was iſſued, a very accidental circumſtance led to a diſcovery of the whole gang. They are all apprehended and committed to jail. The names of the perſons are—Alexander Miller, copperplate-printer, John Stevens, founder, Andrew Shearer, tailor, and John Mitchell, tin-ſmith.

Sept. 8. The Lord Provoſt and Council appointed Mr Alexander Skae one of the Captains of the City Gaurd, in room of Mr John Cunningham, who has reſigned.

8. Alexander Sutherland and Hugh Mitchell, ſerjeants, and William Thomſon, private ſoldier in the Roſs and Cromarty fencibles, were committed to the jail of this city upon a juſticiary warrant, at the inſtance of Daniel Roſs, ſurveyor in Aberdeen, whoſe ſon was one of the perſons killed in the unfortunate affair which took place in that city on the 4th of June laſt.

Sept. 10. Andrew Mackay, a ſoldier of the Roſs and Cromarty fencibles, againſt whom a Juſticiary warrant was iſſued, accuſing him, along with others of that Regiment, with murdering the ſon of Alexander Roſs, ſurveyor in Aberdeen, on the 4th of June laſt, ſurrendered himſelf to the keeper of the jail of this city, to ſtand trial for that offence.

SURGEON'S HALL.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1801.

The Royal College of Surgeons being met, made choice of the following office-bearers for the enſuing year, viz.

Mr John Bennett, Preſident.
Mr William Brown, Treaſurer.

Examiners.

Meſſ. A. Wood	Meſſ. A. Inglis
For. Dewar	J. Walker
J. Ruſſell	C. Anderſon
J. Law	J. Anderſon, ſen.
Rob. Lawſon	Geo. Bell
Wm. Farquharſon	Wm. Newbigging

Extracted by *Will. Balderſton*, Clk.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

13. This day the Univerſity conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the uſual public and private trials:

DISSERTATIONES INAUGURALES.

From JAMAICA.	
William March,	*De Febre Flavo Indiæ Occidentalis.*
From AMERICA.	
Thomas Stock.	— *Hepatitide.*
From ENGLAND.	
John Perkin Hill,	— *Typho.*
Charles Tice,	— *Dyſenteriæ.*
From IRELAND.	
James Wilſe,	— *Inflammatione.*
Joſeph Harte,	— *Febre Intermittente.*
William Keating,	— *Hepatitide.*
Benjamin Robinſon,	— *Hernia Inguinali.*
John Breen,	— *Opii Effectibus ejuſque in quorundam Morborum Curatione Virtutibus.*
Peter Maguire,	— *Amauroſi.*
Joſeph Reade,	— *Ictero.*
Andrew Mannin,	— *Vaccina.*
John Elliot,	— *Diabete Millito.*
Oliver Halpin,	— *Febre Intermittente.*
Of SCOTLAND.	
John Mitchell,	— *Febribus Continuis et præcipue de Medelis in iis adhibendis.*
Alex. Campbell,	— *Intellectus Facultatum Conditione in Mentis Aberrationis diverſis generibus.*
Tho. Stewart Trail,	— *Uſu Aquæ frigidæ in Typho externo.*
George Cumming,	— *Hydrope Anaſarca.*
Wm Cullen Brown,	— *Hydrothorace.*
Thomas Willis,	— *Paralyſi.*
Adam Neale,	— *Acido Nitrico.*
Robert Smith,	— *Pneumonia.*

Sept. 11. This day the following Gentlemen were elected Deacons for the Fourteen Corporations of Edinburgh:

Surgeons,	Meſſrs. John Bennet.
Goldſmiths,	John Simpſon.
Furriers,	Robert Cox.
Hammermen,	Thomas Smith.
Wrights,	* Robert Norrie.
Maſons,	* John Thin.
Tailors,	* Wm. Rankine.
Bakers,	* John Yule.
Fleſhers,	Peter Mellis.
Coudiners,	William Roſs.

Weavers,

Weavers,	Will. Raeburn.
Waukers,	* Patrick Pridie.
Bonnet-makers,	* Adam Brooks.
Skinners,	* Arch. Stewart.

Thoſe marked thus *, are re-elected.

Sept. 12. The collection at the Tabernacle here, towards defraying the expence of printing the Old Teſtament in the Bengalee language, amounted to 237l. 14s. 6d.; and at the Tabernacle at Glaſgow, for the ſame purpoſe, on Sunday the 19th, and Monday the 20th, the collections amounted to 251l. 4s. 6d.

Sept 15. This afternoon, while Mr J. Williamſon, maſon, was fixing a can on a chimney head in Prince's Street, he unluckily loſt his hold, and falling in the back area, was killed on the ſpot.

MAGDALENE ASYLUM, EDINBURGH.

The importance and utility of this charity are now pretty generally known, and the Managers have the ſatisfaction to think that their conduct meets with public approbation, from the repeated proofs they have already received of public confidence There are at preſent in the houſe no leſs than 30 women, reſcued from the very loweſt ſtate of wretchedneſs, beſides a conſiderable number who have been ſent out to ſervice, or reſtored to their friends. From the want of ſufficient funds, however, the exertions of the Society are far more limited than could be wiſhed. They therefore earneſtly ſolicit the attention of the pious and humane to the object of this benevolent Inſtitution.

GLASGOW.

The Treaſurer of the Glaſgow Infirmary, has received fifty pounds from the Kirk-Seſſion of Irvine, and fifty pounds from the Magiſtrates of that place, including twenty-five pounds, a ſum formerly voted by the Irvine Volunteers, from the funds of that corps.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine, on Mr Andrew Napier, Blackſtone, Renfrewſhire.

GREENOCK, *Sept.* 13.

New Graving Dock.

"Owing to the great increaſe of the trade of this flouriſhing port, an additional Graving Dock was much wanted; this important undertaking was begun and completed in his own property, by John Scott, Eſq. ſhipbuilder here. And on the occaſion of the completion, Mr Scott gave a grand entertainment on Friday evening laſt, to all the people employed about his works, at which were preſent the Magiſtrates and a great number of the moſt reſpectable merchants in town; the company, near 300 in number, ſat down to ſupper in a large hall near 200 feet long, the property alſo of Mr Scott. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occaſion; the ſides were entirely lined with the flags of the different nations; over the Preſident's chair was erected a very fine *Scots* Thiſtle of ten feet high; on his right and left were placed the colours of the Corporation of Carpenters, with paintings of ancient and modern naval architecture; at the bottom of the hall, a very fine grand painting repreſenting the Genius of Clyde preſiding over the river, and on the banks, Commerce, Peace and Plenty, under the protection of Britannia, embracing each other. The Paiſley Volunteer band were placed in a balcony over the company, and the hall being ſplendidly illuminated, the whole had an uncommon and charming effect.

"Soon after ſupper the tradeſmen retired to the Dock, over which an awning was thrown, that formed it into a kind of amphitheatre, and being abundantly ſupplied with muſic, punch, and porter, they, with their wives and ſweethearts, concluded the night with a ball. The greateſt mirth and happineſs prevailed."

28. This day there were 340 bolls of Oatmeal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per boll.—Retail Prices per peck of Beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 2d. Second, 1s. 1½d.—There were alſo 40 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per boll.—Retail Price per peck, 10d. to 11d.

BIRTHS.

At Roſs Houſe, Lady Catharine Forreſter, a daughter.

At Montreal, in Kent, Lady Amherſt, a ſon.

1802. *Aug.* 17. At Ballamyle, Mrs Alexander, a daughter.

24. At St James Square, Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell, a ſon.

31. At Aboyne Caſtle, the Counteſs of Aboyne, a ſon.

Sept. 6. The Lady of Colonel Gordon of Pitlurg, a ſon.

7. At Coltneſs, the Lady of Lieutenant-Col. George Callander, younger of Craigforth, a daughter.

8. Mrs Duncan of Parkhill, a ſon.

12. At his houſe in George's Square, the Lady of Henry Veitch, Eſq of Eliock, a ſon.

19. At Dreghorn Houſe, Mrs Trotter of Dreghorn, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Mr Burgeſs, to the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Elizabeth Beauclerk, ſiſter to the Duke of St Alban's.

At Aden, Mr Thomas Fergusſon, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Catherine Cumine,

ine, ſecond daughter of James Cumine, Eſq. of Kininmonth.

At Winchester-houſe, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas de Grey, to Miſs Elizabeth North, daughter of the Lord Biſhop of Winchester.

Lord Viſcount Falkland to Miſs Auton.

At Aberdeen, Mr James Littlejohn, Houſe Builder to Miſs Jane Chalmers, daughter of Mr Chalmers, Printer.

At Aberdeen, Mr Thomas Gutherie, Surgeon, of Bervie, to Miſs Agnes Fowlie, daughter of the late Mr William Fowlie, merchant, Cumineſtown.

At Aliantown, near Dumfries, John Johnſton, Eſq. younger of Caſtlehill, to Miſs Sarah Johnſton, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr Johnſton, of Longbedholme.

At Manſe of Gartly, the Rev. Mr John Cruickſhank, Miniſter of Glaſs, to Miſs Jane Scott, daughter of the Rev. Mr Scott, Miniſter of Gartly.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Davidſon, Manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Gardner, merchant.

At Leith, Mr Walter Gibſon Caſſels, merchant, to Miſs Janet Scougall, daughter of the late John Scougall, Eſq.

1802. *Aug.* 18 At Scancaſtle, in Iſlay, the Rev. Mr M'Intoſh, to Miſs Ann Campbell, daughter of Capt. John Campbell, of the Prince of Wales cutter.

19. At Roſebank, Charles Davidſon, Eſq. of Baltimore, America, to Miſs Anne Dyce, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr Alex. Dyce, merchant in Aberdeen.

23. At Scancaſtle, in Iſlay, Mr William Johnſton, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Elenor Campbell, daughter of Captain John Campbell, of the Prince of Wales cutter.

25. Mr R. Rutherford, merchant Kirkcaldy, to Miſs Greig, daughter of the late Mr George Greig, merchant.

31. Mr Thomas Lethangie, lately returned from India, to Miſs Margaret Duncan, of Dyſart.

—. At Kilchoman, in Iſlay, Lieut. Hector MacNeill of Ballimony, to Miſs Ann Campbell, daughter of Henry Campbell, Eſq. of Knockmely.

Sept. 1. Robert Græme, Eſq. younger of Garvock, to Miſs Jean Anne Aytoun, daughter of the late William Aytoun, Eſq. Writer to the Signet.

2. John Campbell, Eſq. of Kilberry, to Miſs Rankine, daughter of the late William Rankine, Eſq. merchant in Perth.

6. At Ardvorlich, Perthſhire, Dr Patrick Lindſay, late of the Medical Staff, in the Weſt Indies, to Miſs Chriſtian Maxtone, third daughter of the late James Maxtone, Eſq. of Coltoquhey.

Sept. 9. At Edinburgh, Peter Ewart, Eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Marianne Kerr, of Edinburgh.

12. At Aberdeen, John Anderſon, Eſq. late of Calcutta, to Miſs Margaret Glenny, of Aberdeen.

13. At Skeldon, John Taylor, Eſq. younger of Black-houſe, to Miſs Annabella Fullarton, eldeſt daughter of Major-General Fullarton of Skeldon, in the ſervice of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr George Dobie, of London, to Miſs Suſan Thomſon, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Thomſon, of Wemyſs.

14. At Edinburgh, Mr William Campbell, Surgeon in Dunfermline, to Mrs Janet Gulland, of that place.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Aitken, merchant in Stranraer, to Miſs Margaret Pringle.

20. At Carliſle, Mr George Auſtin, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Alice Wilſon, daughter of Alexander Wilſon, Eſq. Banker in Carliſle.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr John Fergus Orrock, merchant in Kirkcaldy, to Miſs Iſabella Rae, daughter of the late Mr Peter Rae, merchant in Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

At Cork, Lieutenant Barron, of the 82d regiment, which had arrived lately from Minorca. As he was quitting his ſhip to dine on board one of the men of war of the convoy; he fell down on the deck and inſtantly expired. He was a gentleman of conſiderable fortune and moſt poliſhed manners, and is moſt univerſally and deeply regretted by his brother officers. What added to the melancholy event was, that Mrs Barron, his only ſurviving parent, had arrived that very morning expreſs from London, to receive her ſon, after an abſence of ſeven years.

Edward Dawkin, Eſq. late Captain of the Warrington Volunteers; he was killed by a fall from his gig.

Mr Thomas Young, a reſpectable farmer and miller of Challock. He was found dead in a lane leading out of the Charing road about a mile from his own houſe. It is conjectured he had been thrown from his horſe and killed. The Coroner's inqueſt returned a verdict *accidental death*; it is a ſingular circumſtance, that his father met his death in a ſimilar manner.

Mr John Armſtrong, ſmith, of Ellerborough. He had been on a viſit to his ſon, at Little Broughton, the preceding day; and, on his return in the evening (it is ſuppoſed) had miſſed his road, and, unfortunately

nately had fallen into the Derwent, at that time greatly ſwelled with the rains.

Mr Thomas Norris, of Taunton, printer and bookſeller. He went to the river to bathe, when it is ſuppoſed he was ſeized with the cramp, as he could ſwim, and was drowned; his little boy, who was with him, and ſaw him go down, immediately ran to the town for aſſiſtance, but it was too late.

At Northampton, Juſtinian Ekins, Eſq. He went to reſt the preceding night in apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed in the morning.

Lately, while pronouncing the word *Amen*, at the cloſe of a marriage ceremony, Edward Glarvis, pariſh clerk of Wintringham, in Lincolnſhire.

At Dublin, Margaret Cecil Hamilton, Viſcounteſs Dowager Southwell.

In Clonmell, Mr William Gorman, and next morning, Miſs Ellen Gorman, his daughter.

At Ballyobegan, the Rev. James Cochran, Diſſenting Miniſter of Ballywalter.

At Biggar, in the 61ſt year of his age, and 33d of his Miniſtry, the Rev. Robert Paterſon, Miniſter of the Relief Congregation, much regretted.

At Glaſgow, Mr James Hamilton, lately from Honduras, ſon to the deceaſed Dr Walter Hamilton, Middlepart, Ayrſhire.

On the 20th of March laſt in the Eaſt Indies, Captain John Innes, ſon of the late Alexander Innes, Commiſſary Clerk of Aberdeen.

On the 26th June, in the iſland of Trinidad, Mr George Dallas, ſon of the late Mr John Dallas of Glaſgow.

On the 8th of July, on Sullivan's Iſland, near, Charleſtown, Mr Robert Grahame, ſon of Mr Walter Grahame, Port-Glaſgow.

The Boſton paper, of the 26th of July, mentions ſome young men to have gone to bathe in a pond near Northwood, when one of them got beyond his depth and was ſinking, upon which his brother ſprung to his relief; but he, likewiſe, being unable to ſwim, alſo went down: a third youth, named Langley, went to their aſſiſtance, but he was overpowered by their ſtruggles, and they all three periſhed.—The two firſt were twin-brothers, had on one day married twin-ſiſters, and have each left a child five months old. They were buried in the ſame grave.

Aug. 10. At Montroſe, Mrs Mudie, wife of the late Dr Mudie, Phyſician in Montroſe.

21. At Stirling, Miſs Margaret Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, of Tar, Eſq.

Aug. 22. At Oporto, Richard Harris, Eſq. many years a Merchant at that place. His death was occaſioned by a ſtone thrown at him by ſome perſon at preſent undiſcovered, which fractured his ſkull.

24. At St Andrew's, Mrs Dalrymple, Relict of Hugh Dalrymple, Eſq. late of Nunraw.

26. At Ayr, Mr John Hutcheſon, Merchant.

28. At Eyam, Edward Dooley, miner and muſician. Being in company with ſome young men who were rehearſing a Morrice dance, which was to be held on the following Monday he exerted himſelf too much, and ſuddenly laid down his fiddle, and expired.

—. At Manſe of Kingoldrum, the Rev. James Badenach, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 47th year of his age, much regretted

31. At Hamilton, Mr William Brown, Surgeon, aged 81 years.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Beatrix Strong, wife of Mr John Milne, jun. ironmonger.

Sept. 1. Mr R. Winter, of Sherborne, woollen and linen-draper. On the 16th ult. he was overturned when on his return home in a gig, which was the cauſe of his death.

—. At Bath, Mrs Montgomery, widow of the late Robert Montgomery, Eſq. of Bogſton, in the 94th year of her age.

—. Aged 57, Mr Benjamen Dyſon, of York, who had been on a journey, and, by lying in a damp bed, occaſioned his death.

2. Mr James Gourley, at Kirkcaldy.

4. At Binny, Robert Stewart, Eſq. of Leadclune.

5. The Rev. Robert Greig, miniſter of the aſſociate Congregation of Stitchel,

7. Mr Thomas Affleck, of Armanoch.

—. At his houſe, Edinburgh, in conſequence of a contuſion of the head received in an aſſault on the High Street, Mr William Hutchinſon, writer in Edinburgh.

8. At Brechin, the Rev. John Grey, ſenior, Miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation there.

9. Robert Sinclair, Eſq. one of the Principal Clerks of Seſſion, at his houſe in Argyle ſquare.

10 At Caſtle Huntly, the Hon. Mrs Paterſon, wife of George Paterſon, Eſq. of Caſtle Huntly.

11. At his Houſe, Gilmour Park, Mr Archibald Scott, late of Potterow, Edinburgh, aged 85 years.

13. At Ratho Manſe, the Rev. Mr James Robertſon, in the 74th year of his age, and 43d of his miniſtry.

Errata in our laſt.—P. 141. col. 1. line 10. from the foot, *for* roſe-buds *read* rowanes. col. 2. l. 10. *for* armie, *read* menzie.